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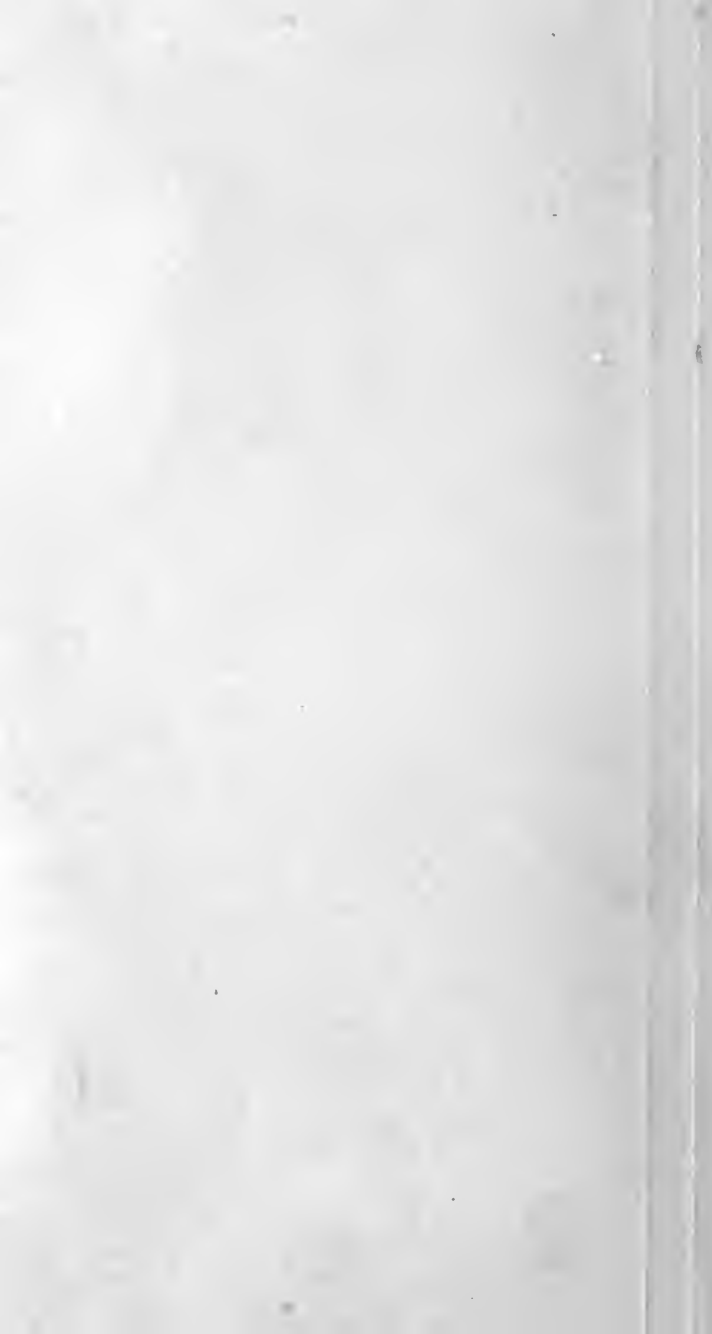
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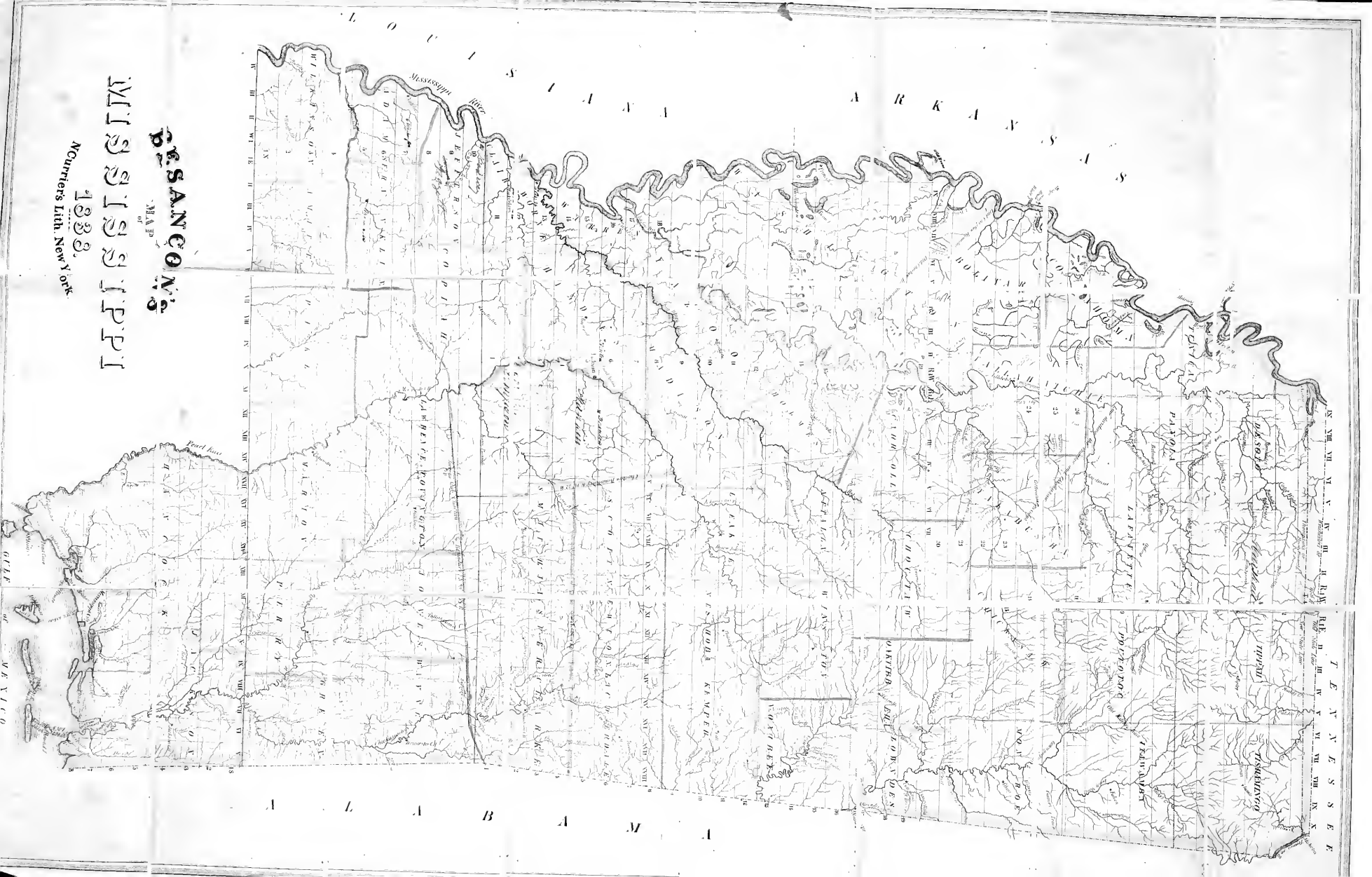
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1838.

McCurrier's Lith. New

House
Berkman
Mississippi
Boggs





W. S. J. P. P.
1883.
Currier's Lith. New York.

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BESANÇON'S
5

ANNUAL REGISTER

OF THE

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,

FOR THE YEAR 1838.

COMPILED FROM ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS
AND ACTUAL SURVEYS;

BEING

A FULL EXHIBIT OF ALL THE TABULAR AND STATISTICAL
INFORMATION WHICH IT WAS POSSIBLE TO OBTAIN
FROM AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

VOL. I.

NATCHEZ:

PUBLISHED BY L. A. BESANÇON.

1838.

ERRATA.—Page 216, 17th line from top, for “*surplus water*” read *sulphur water*. After page 211, the two succeeding pages should be 212, 213, instead of “112” and “113.”

F 341
.B55

F 341
.B55

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INTRODUCTION.

In a community so intelligent and enquiring as the American, it becomes necessary to minister to the desire of information, and to furnish, in a comprehensible and accessible form, such statistics of local interest as may be relied on for accuracy, and be useful to all conditions in society. To supply a deficiency, to represent this department of literature in this state, to assist the traveller and stranger in forming a true estimate of the almost boundless agricultural resources of our country, to guide the immigrant to his future home of peace and plenty, are the objects sought by this publication. How well we have achieved our purpose remains to be seen.

In the commencement of an annual volume, as this is designed to be, many important items of intelligence may escape the notice of the publisher; many of his anticipated sources of information may fail,—and the *debut* can hardly be the measure of the future excellence of the work;—still the design may be appreciated and its approaches to perfection approved and rewarded by a generous public. As promised in the Prospectus, the Annual Register of the State of Mississippi, for 1838, contains an Almanac, calculated for the meridian of Natchez; a copy of the constitution of the United States, with the various amendments; the United States alien and naturalization laws, together with the several state laws on the same subject; the officers of the general government, heads and clerks of bureaux and departments; a navy and army list; the constitution of the state of Mississippi as amended; the executive, legislative, judicial and military departments of the state government; list of post offices in the state; various election returns; a complete and original gazetteer of the fifty-six counties in the state, embracing valuable statistical information, in respect to population, products, chief-towns, rivers, lakes, bayous and natural or artificial curiosities; list of churches of various denominations, with the names of clergymen officiating in each; list of the newspapers and periodical publications of the state; to which is prefixed a sectional map of the state, showing

INTRODUCTION.

the course of streams, the county divisions and locations of the principal towns.

The disadvantages under which the publisher has labored in getting out this first volume are some deficiencies in the map which was compiled at New-York from original drafts of the various land office surveys in the state. Many of these surveys being yet incomplete, some streams and bayous are apparently broken in their course, not having been surveyed throughout their whole extent.

These imperfections will, as far as possible, be remedied in the map of the second volume.

The delay in the appearance of the first volume has arisen from circumstances beyond the control of the publisher, and will be obviated in the future volumes of the Register.

It is proposed to make the Annual Register more valuable in the succeeding volumes by inserting in them from year to year, in continuation, an original history of the state of Mississippi. More than one hundred pages of the second volume will be devoted to this object.

The necessity of an annual volume like this, as a book of reference to every citizen engaged in business, as well as to travellers and speculators, will be apparent to all. It is needed to develope the resources of the State; to give useful information to the immigrant, and to embody, in an accessible compass, such valuable statistics as can be obtained from no other source.

Laying aside the considerations of utility, the feeling of State pride would be a sufficient motive to sustain a publication so well calculated to show, at a view, the population, agricultural wealth and almost boundless resources of the State. The annual publication of the Register (the continuation of which depends upon the patronage of the first year) will give the publisher ample opportunity to keep up with the improvements of the State, and make his succeeding volumes the annual records of the advance of society in mercantile pursuits, in education, and all that embellishes life.

The Register is printed with new type, on fine paper in the duodecimo form, bound like the American Almanac, and other annuals of the class.

The price of the Register, including the sectional map of the State, to subscribers will be **FIVE DOLLARS**, payable on delivery of the volume. Large discounts will be made to agents who become responsible for a number of volumes, or who purchase it to sell again.

INTRODUCTION.

A limited number of advertising pages is appended to the Register for the advantage of friends who may have desired their advertisements to penetrate every part of the State. Terms of advertising, *One Dollar a line.*

ALMANAC.

CALCULATED FOR THE MERIDIAN OF NATCHEZ.

Latitude thirty-one degrees and thirty-four minutes north. Longitude in degrees; ninety-one degrees and twenty-four minutes, forty-two seconds west; Longitude, in time, 6 hours 5 minutes, thirty-eight seconds. Distance from Washington City, 1146 miles.

ECLIPSES.

There will be four Eclipses during the year 1838—two of the Sun, and two of the Moon. Two only, one of the Sun, and two of the Moon, will be visible in the United States.

1. There will be an Eclipse of the Sun on Sunday, March 25th, wholly invisible in the United States.

2. There will be an Eclipse of the Moon on the 9th of April, in the evening, visible.

				H.	M.
Beginning,	"	"	"	6	24
Middle,	"	"	"	7	51
Ecliptical opposition,	"	"	"	7	59
End.	"	"	"	9	18
Duration,	"	"	"	2	54

Quantity $7\frac{1}{2}$ digits on the Moon's northern limb.

3. There will be an Annular Eclipse of the Sun on Tuesday, September 18th, in the afternoon, visible.

				H.	M.
Beginning,	"	"	"	2	4
Greatest obscuration,	"	"	"	3	33
End,	"	"	"	4	53
Duration,	"	"	"	2	49

Quantity $9\frac{1}{2}$ digits on the Sun's northern limb.

4. There will be an eclipse of the Moon, on Wednesday, Oct. 3.—invisible throughout the United States.

I. THE CALENDAR AND CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR THE YEAR. SIGNS OF THE PLANETS, &c.

☉ The Sun.	♂ Mars.	♄ Ceres.
⊗ The Earth.	♁ Vesta.	♃ Jupiter.
☾ ☉ ☾ The Moon.	♂ Juno.	♄ Saturn.
☿ Mercury.	♁ Pallas.	♁ Herschel or
♀ Venus.		Uranus.

♌ Conjunction, or having the same Longitude or Right Ascension.

☐ Quadrature, or differing 90° in “ “

♌ Opposition “ 180° in “ “

♌ The ascending, ♎ the descending node.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter	G	Solar Cycle	27
Epact	4	Roman Indiction	11
Lunar Cycle, or Golden No.	15	Julian Period	6551

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

Spring Signs.	{ 1. ♈ Aries. 2. ♉ Taurus. 3. ♊ Gemini.	Autumn Signs.	{ 7. ♎ Libra. 8. ♏ Scorpio. 9. ♐ Sagitarius.
Summer Signs.	{ 4. ♋ Cancer. 5. ♌ Leo 6. ♍ Virgo.	Winter Signs.	{ 10. ♑ Capricornus 11. ♒ Aquarius. 12. ♓ Pisces.

BEGINNING AND LENGTH OF THE SEASONS.

					h	m	s	
Sun enters ♒	(Winter begins)	1837, Dec 21	6	37	1	}		Mean Time at Washington City
“ “ ♈	Spring	1838, Mar 20,	8	0	59			
“ “ ♋	(Summer “	June 21,	5	2	11			
“ “ ♌	(Autumn “	Sept 22,	18	51	2			
“ “ ♏	(Winter “	Dec. 21,	12	17	50			

		d.	h.	m.	s.
Sun in the Winter Signs	. . . .	89	1	23	58
" " Spring	. . . .	92	21	1	12
" " Summer	. . . .	93	13	48	51
" " Autumn	. . . .	89	17	26	48
" north of Equator (Spring & Summer)		186	10	50	3
" south " (Winter & Autumn)		178	18	50	46

Length of the tropical year, commencing
 at the winter solstice 1837, and termi- } 365 5 40 49
 nating at the winter solstice 1838, }
 Mean or average length of the tropical year 365 5 48 48

MOVABLE FESTIVALS OF THE CHURCH IN 1838.

Septuagesima Sunday	Feb 11	Rogation Sunday	May 20
Quinq. or Shrove "	" 25	Ascen. Day, or Holy Th.	24
Ash. Wed. 1 day in Lent,	28	Whitsunday or Pen't,	June 3
Mid Lent Sunday, March	25	Trini y Sunday	" 10
Palm Sunday	April 8	Corpus Christi day	" 14
<i>Easter Sunday</i>	" 15	Advent Sunday	Dec. 2
Low Sunday	22		

JEWISH CALENDER.

[The anniversaries marked with an asterisk (*) as strictly observed.]

Year.	Names of the Months.	
5598	Thebat begins	Dec'r 29, 1837.
"	" 10th Fast for the Siege of Jerusalem,	Jan'y 7, 1838.
"	Sebat begins	27, "
"	Adar begins	Feb'y 26, "
"	" 11th Fast of Esther	March 8, "
"	" 14th *Purim	11, "
"	" 15th Schuscan Purim	12, "
"	Nisan begins	27, "
"	" 15th *Beginning of the Passover	April 10, "
"	" 16th *Second Feast or Morrow of the Passover,	11, "
"	" 21st *Seventh Feast,	16, "
"	" 22d *End of the Passover,	17, "
"	Ijar begins	26, "
"	" 18th Lag beomer	May 13, "
"	Sivan begins	25, "
"	" 6th *Feast of Weeks or Pentecost	30, "
"	" 7th *Second Feast	31, "

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Names of the Months.</i>			
5598	Thammus begins	.	June 24,	"
"	" 17th Fast for the taking of the Temple	.	July 10,	"
"	Ab begins	.	23,	"
"	" 9th *Fast for the burning of the Temple	.	31,	"
"	Elul begins	.	Aug. 22,	"
5599	Tisri begins *Feast for the New Year	.	Sept 20,	1838.
"	" 2d *Second Feast for the New Year	.	21,	"
"	" 4th Fast of Gedaljah	.	23,	"
"	" 10th *Fast of the Reconciliation or Atonement	.	19,	"
"	" 15th *Feast of the Huts or Tabernacles	Oct'r	4,	"
"	" 16th *Second Feast	.	5,	"
"	" 21st Feast of Palms of Branches	.	10,	"
"	" 22d *End of the Hut or Congregation Fast	.	11,	"
"	" 23d *Rejoicing for the Discovery of the Law	.	12,	"
"	Marchesvan begins	.	20,	"
"	Chisleu begins	.	Nov. 18,	"
"	" 25th Consecration of the Temple	.	Dec. 12,	"
"	Thebet begins	.	18,	"
"	" 10th Fast for the Siege of Jerusalem	.	27,	"
"	Sebat begins	.	Jan'y 16,	1839.

MAHOMETAN CALENDER.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Names of the Months.</i>			
1253	Schewall begins	.	Dec'r 29,	1837.
"	Dsu'l-kodah "	.	Jan. 27,	1838.
"	Dus'l-hejjah "	.	Feb. 26,	"
1254	Moharrem "	.	March 27,	"
"	Saphar "	.	April 26,	"
"	Rabia I. "	.	May 25,	"
"	Rabia II. "	.	June 24,	"
"	Jomadhi I. "	.	July 23,	"
"	Jomadhi II. "	.	Aug. 22,	"
"	Rejeb "	.	Sept. 20,	"
"	Shaban "	.	Oct. 20,	"
"	Ramadan " (Month or Fasting)	.	Nov. 18,	"
"	Schewall "	.	Dec. 18,	"
"	Dsu'l-kadah "	.	Jan. 16,	1839.

The Mahometan year contains 350 days, or 12 revolutions of the Moon. In the course, therefore, of about 33 years, the months correspond to every part of the Georgian Year, and to every season.

NATCHEZ METEOROLOGICAL TABLE

FOR THE YEAR 1837,

Kept with great care and exactness, by HENRY TOOLEY, Esq., President of the Board of Selectmen.

Latitude 31° 34' North. Longitude 91° 24' 42" West.

JANUARY 1837.

FEBRUARY 1837.

Days - -	Thermo'r.			Barometer.			Days - -	Thermo'r.			Barometer.		
	Sun rise	12 M.	4 P. M.	Sun rise	12 M.	4 P. M.		Sun rise	12 M.	4 P. M.	Sun rise	12 M.	4 P. M.
1	52	54	55	29.72	29.63	29.67	1	50	56	60	29.85	29.85	29.86
2	38	40	42	29.85	29.86	29.87	2	47	54	62	29.85	29.85	29.80
3	30	38	42	29.85	29.80	29.76	3	48	56	61	29.77	29.76	29.69
4	41	56	60	29.52	29.47	29.48	4	55	57	62	29.62	29.58	29.55
5	46	45	45	29.67	29.68	29.70	5	53	57	63	29.68	29.73	29.70
6	37	43	46	29.92	29.93	29.94	6	58	65	68	29.74	29.66	29.58
7	38	44	50	29.97	29.97	29.88	7	59	63	66	29.64	29.58	29.55
8	44	48	47	29.80	29.67	29.63	8	48	51	52	29.58	29.59	29.63
9	49	52	57	29.46	29.45	29.40	9	39	47	52	29.79	29.83	29.85
10	44	50	53	29.60	29.70	29.70	10	43	50	50	29.88	29.85	29.80
11	41	44	49	29.90	29.98	29.88	11	47	52	54	29.86	29.85	29.80
12	39	39	39	29.66	29.66	29.60	12	46	52	57	29.98	30.03	29.98
13	34	33	32	29.78	29.80	29.83	13	44	50	58	30.06	30.02	29.97
14	31	34	38	29.95	29.97	29.98	14	52	56	57	29.74	29.69	29.50
15	28	36	42	30.00	29.96	29.98	15	55	60	67	30.62	29.58	29.45
16	34	44	52	29.88	29.80	29.70	16	46	44	44	29.70	29.74	29.75
17	48	59	65	29.57	29.46	29.42	17	36	40	44	29.93	30.03	30.06
18	49	53	65	29.50	29.53	29.44	18	33	40	46	30.23	30.10	30.12
19	51	60	69	29.50	29.50	29.50	19	43	52	57	29.98	29.90	29.83
20	61	67	56	29.57	29.60	29.65	20	56	57	61	29.73	29.77	29.73
21	38	46	55	29.85	29.76	29.72	21	53	54	59	29.78	29.77	29.66
22	45	50	56	29.72	29.74	29.75	22	57	61	65	29.57	29.54	29.44
23	48	56	63	29.77	29.78	29.76	23	57	53	53	29.58	29.68	29.75
24	56	48	46	29.77	29.84	29.88	24	45	49	51	29.88	29.93	29.90
25	42	40	38	29.87	29.85	29.82	25	46	51	59	29.92	29.96	29.80
26	33	40	48	29.84	29.83	29.82	26	52	52	50	29.77	29.68	29.63
27	40	52	57	29.83	29.77	29.77	27	47	48	50	29.57	29.70	29.77
28	44	55	60	29.84	29.75	29.70	28	36	48	52	29.93	29.93	29.62
29	45	55	63	29.55	29.48	29.41							
30	48	53	57	29.42	29.54	29.54							
31	45	55	64	29.62	29.64	29.60							
Avg 42 1/2			48 5 1/3	29.76	29.78	29.72	Avg 49 53			57	29.72	29.65	29.63

In the month of January there were 11 clear days—7 cloudy—9 rainy—2 foggy, and 2 snowy. There was thunder on the 20th. Snow did not fall sufficient to whiten the earth.

In the month of February there were 8 clear days—8 cloudy—10 rainy and 2 foggy. It thundered on the 6th, and on the 22nd. There was no snow during the month. The wind was high a number of days.

MARCH 1837.

APRIL 1837.

Days--	Thermo'r.			Barometer.			Days--	Thermo'r.			Barometer.		
	Sun rise	12 M.	4 P. M.	Sun rise	12 M.	4 P. M.		Sun rise	12 M.	4 P. M.	Sun rise	12 M.	4 P. M.
1	47	51	55	29.95	29.92	29.90	1	49	54	64	29.85	29.86	29.88
2	50	50	56	29.83	29.85	29.80	2	49	61	68	29.76	29.74	29.66
3	50	49	48	29.82	29.87	29.82	3	58	57	72	29.58	29.53	29.44
4	42	47	56	29.95	30.03	29.97	4	69	74	77	29.34	29.28	29.18
5	44	56	60	30.00	30.00	29.95	5	60	77	75	29.42	29.46	29.44
6	54	50	59	29.86	29.83	29.78	6	61	76	73	29.42	29.50	29.28
7	60	62	62	29.66	29.62	29.56	7	46	17	54	29.63	29.64	29.57
8	58	65	67	29.53	29.67	29.63	8	41	51	58	29.68	29.69	29.68
9	48	51	57	29.83	29.37	29.86	9	44	60	63	29.77	29.75	29.72
10	46	59	65	29.88	29.87	29.87	10	57	64	72	29.65	29.60	29.57
11	52	68	69	29.77	29.67	29.63	11	56	66	74	29.68	29.74	29.70
12	63	67	65	29.52	29.36	29.42	12	62	62	62	29.78	29.80	29.74
13	57	54	53	29.52	29.63	29.63	13	68	62	63	29.72	29.63	29.63
14	45	48	51	29.80	26.84	29.86	14	58	65	66	29.55	29.46	29.44
15	40	48	54	30.04	30.10	30.04	15	59	69	72	29.10	29.13	29.42
16	43	51	59	30.12	30.15	30.04	16	59	65	72	29.56	29.66	29.65
17	47	60	66	29.95	29.90	29.84	17	54	53	66	29.83	29.83	29.83
18	59	60	64	29.86	29.86	29.87	18	51	63	71	29.86	29.90	29.85
19	49	62	65	29.90	29.86	29.77	19	56	67	72	29.83	29.85	29.80
20	58	59	61	29.65	29.55	29.45	20	63	74	79	29.83	29.78	29.74
21	59	63	71	29.50	29.65	29.65	21	70	74	78	29.73	29.70	29.66
22	54	58	66	29.87	29.93	29.87	22	69	77	80	29.66	29.55	29.58
23	51	62	69	29.93	29.90	29.86	23	72	75	75	29.62	29.66	29.65
24	55	67	74	29.87	29.86	29.83	24	63	64	61	29.74	29.72	29.70
25	58	70	76	29.86	29.85	29.84	25	54	59	64	29.77	29.81	29.76
26	59	68	74	29.82	29.82	29.77	26	51	61	68	29.76	29.80	29.76
27	59	74	76	29.76	29.72	29.66	27	54	67	68	29.85	29.87	29.86
28	59	76	78	29.67	29.66	29.63	28	56	68	75	29.91	30.—	29.96
29	62	71	78	29.70	29.70	29.66	29	59	74	79	30.03	30.03	29.98
30	64	70	70	29.64	29.56	29.49	30	61	74	80	29.94	29.94	29.86
31	67	72	69	29.44	29.54	29.61							
Avg 54 $\frac{3}{4}$ 60 64 29.70 29.67 29.69 $\frac{1}{2}$							Avg 57 $\frac{6}{10}$ 65 71 29.71 29.68 29.67						

In the month of March there were 7 clear days—7 cloudy—12 rainy and 5 hazy. There was no snow or thunder during the month. The former part of the month was rainy, the middle cloudy and windy, and the latter part clear.

There were 11 clear days in the month of April, 14 cloudy and 5 rainy.

MAY 1837,

JUNE 1837.

Days..	Thermo'r.			Barometer.			Days..	Thermo'r.			Barometer.		
	Sun rise	12 M.	4 P. M.	Sun rise	12 M.	4 P. M.		Sun rise	12 M.	4 P. M.	Sun rise	12 M.	4 P. M.
1	63	74	80	29.82	29.82	29.76	1	75	83	89	29.80	29.85	29.84
2	64	75	81	29.75	29.76	29.72	2	76	84	90	29.84	29.85	29.82
3	65	77	81	29.76	29.79	29.73	3	76	85	91	29.82	29.77	29.72
4	71	80	85	29.74	29.76	29.69	4	76	84	91	29.68	29.68	29.64
5	75	80	86	29.68	29.69	29.68	5	76	84	90	29.68	29.69	29.65
6	74	72	72	29.70	29.78	29.76	6	76	84	89	29.69	29.72	29.67
7	59	67	76	29.80	29.85	29.80	7	79	84	91	29.69	29.68	29.63
8	60	75	85	29.78	29.81	29.79	8	79	83	92	29.65	29.63	29.58
9	67	76	85	29.83	29.79	29.70	9	80	87	94	29.64	29.66	29.64
10	67	79	76	29.68	29.65	29.65	10	78	89	93	29.66	29.71	29.65
11	69	69	73	29.65	29.68	29.63	11	80	89	90	29.65	29.66	29.60
12	63	70	75	29.68	29.70	29.69	12	72	75	80	29.59	29.64	29.59
13	63	74	80	29.65	29.65	29.62	13	71	79	84	29.55	29.58	29.55
14	68	75	77	29.63	29.63	29.62	14	75	84	89	29.55	29.58	29.55
15	58	63	68	29.69	29.65	29.60	15	77	86	90	29.61	29.64	29.59
16	54	63	66	29.60	29.57	29.51	16	78	85	90	29.65	29.63	29.65
17	51	68	72	29.51	29.53	29.52	17	78	86	90	29.66	29.65	29.60
18	65	72	77	29.54	29.56	29.55	18	79	87	91	29.55	29.56	29.52
19	57	70	75	29.63	29.64	29.58	19	80	86	89	29.53	29.54	29.55
20	68	79	85	29.66	29.70	29.76	20	72	79	81	29.71	29.73	29.68
21	74	81	86	29.80	29.82	29.79	21	64	71	73	29.83	29.88	29.85
22	72	78	81	29.83	29.82	29.75	22	69	74	82	29.86	29.85	29.77
23	67	80	81	29.77	29.75	29.70	23	72	83	82	29.72	29.71	29.69
24	70	79	82	29.68	29.63	29.52	24	75	79	80	29.65	29.65	29.65
25	67	71	75	29.60	29.63	29.67	25	73	74	76	29.75	29.75	29.70
26	60	68	72	29.55	29.69	29.70	26	73	84	76	29.67	29.70	29.69
27	62	74	82	29.72	29.76	29.74	27	72	78	86	29.70	29.74	29.71
28	67	78	84	29.77	29.76	29.71	28	73	80	84	29.72	29.72	29.66
29	63	80	87	29.75	29.75	29.70	29	74	82	85	29.68	29.68	29.67
30	72	85	85	29.74	29.67	29.65	30	75	77	80	29.68	29.70	29.69
31	75	84	86	29.75	29.74	29.73							
Mean													
Mean													

In the month of May there were 23 clear days—4 cloudy and 4 rainy. There was thunder on 6 different days. Fleecy and flying clouds prevailed on many of the days denominated clear.

In the month of June there were 5 clear days, 18 cloudy in part or wholly, and 7 rainy. There was thunder on 4 days. The clouds during the month were generally, cirrus, cirro-comoid and cumulo-stratus, with thick nimbus on the rainy days.

JULY 1837.

Days - -	THERMOMEFER.			BAROMETER.			ATT. THERMOMETER.		
	6 A.M.	12 M.	4 P.M.	6 A.M.	12 M.	4 P.M.	6 A.M.	12 M.	4 P.M.
1	73	81	83	29.721	29.755	29.746	75	78	81
2	74	83	89	29.755	29.826	29.785	76	80	85
3	76	84	92	29.812	29.837	29.815	78	83	87
4	79	87	91	29.812	29.795	29.758	80 5	85 5	88 7
5	78	84	90	29.774	29.785	29.748	80	83	87
6	78	85	94	29.762	29.765	29.708	80 5	83	87
7	77	85	85	29.722	29.733	29.713	79	85	85
8	77	84	85	29.744	29.764	29.761	79	83	83
9	75	86	88	29.844	29.853	29.833	77	83	86
10	76	86	83	29.862	29.863	29.835	78	84 5	84
11	75	80	80	29.825	29.819	29.788	77	79	81
12	73	81	87	29.776	29.778	29.724	75	81	84
13	76	86	90	29.732	29.738	29.722	77	84	87
14	77	86	92	29.728	29.731	29.696	78	84 6	89
15	79	87	92	29.697	29.706	29.678	80 5	85 6	89
16	79	87	92	29.705	29.703	29.687	80 5	85 5	89
17	79	86	89	29.734	29.764	29.757	81	85	83
18	77	86	86	29.818	29.852	29.839	78	84	85 5
19	75	84	90	29.855	29.864	29.793	77	82 4	87
20	77	85	88	29.807	29.798	29.749	79	84	87
21	76	84	87	29.723	29.749	29.688	78 5	83	85 5
22	76	82	86	29.708	29.716	29.693	78	80	85
23	76	80	80	29.724	29.755	29.746	78	81	80
24	75	82	89	29.764	29.778	29.755	76 5	80 5	86
25	78	87	92	29.774	29.776	29.745	79	85	89 5
26	77	88	93	29.758	29.762	29.727	79	86	90
27	80	87	92	29.736	29.733	29.698	81	86	90
28	77	86	87	29.723	29.723	29.696	78	85	86
29	74	85	92	29.725	29.725	29.696	76 5	83	88
30	78	87	90	29.714	29.718	29.704	80 4	85 5	88
31	77	87	89	29.708	29.738	29.693	79	85	87
Mean	76 5	84 3	83 3	29.74 7	29.77 1	29.74 1	78 1	83	86 2

During this month there were 10 rainy days, and every day in the month was clouded more or less. On the night of the 2nd there was a bright light orange colored meteor from west to north. There were nimbus and thunder on the 9th—dark nimbus and thunder on the 10th—thunder on the 11th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 28th, 30th and 31st. The clouds were massive and dark during the month—the nimbus, cumulus and cumulo stratus prevailing.

AUGUST 1837.

Days - -	THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			ATT. THERMOMETER.		
	6 A.M.	12 M.	4 P.M.	6 A.M.	12 M.	4 P.M.	6 A.M.	12 M.	4 P.M.
1	74	84	91	29.72.1	29.72.3	29.67.1	77	83	88
2	78	88	93.5	29.69.1	29.69.1	29.65.2	80	87	90.5
3	80	89	93.5	29.67.2	29.72.2	29.63.5	83	88	91
4	80	88	91	29.64.5	29.65.1	29.61.8	83	87.5	90
5	77	86	89	29.63.8	29.64.2	29.62.5	81	85	87
6	77	84	81.5	29.63.8	29.61.6	29.61.2	80	82.5	85
7	74	84	85	29.59.6	29.57.6	29.57.6	78	82	85
8	79	87	87	29.62.8	29.66.2	29.66.1	81	85	86
9	78	87	87	29.76.1	29.75.9	29.75.3	80	84.6	82
10	76	83.5	78	29.75.5	29.72	29.72.3	77.2	81.5	79
11	75	82	78	29.70.1	29.69.9	29.70.5	77	80	79
12	74	75	77	29.75.8	29.82.3	29.82.3	75.5	75.6	77
13	72	76	76	29.85.1	29.90.5	29.89.4	73	76	76
14	70	78	82.5	29.89.3	29.89.5	29.86.5	72	76.5	78.5
15	68	77	83.5	29.86.5	29.86.9	29.80.4	70	77	80
16	70.5	80	87	29.81	29.81.9	29.77.8	72	79.8	83
17	73	83	83	29.79.3	29.80.5	29.77.8	76	81	84
18	76	75	90	29.77.8	29.77.8	29.74.8	78	83	87
19	74	85	89	29.76.3	29.76.8	29.74.8	77	83	87
20	74	87	90	29.76.5	29.76.3	29.73.5	77	84	88
21	78	86	92	29.73.5	29.76.5	29.75.3	80	85	89
22	77	84	87	29.80.3	29.8.5	29.79.8	79	83	85.5
23	70	89	86	29.81.4	29.81.5	29.78.3	73	78.5	85
24	72	85	90	29.71.4	29.71.5	29.70.8	74	83	86.5
25	78	87	91	29.71.5	29.72.0	29.70.8	79	85.5	89
26	79	86	91	29.74.4	29.70.	29.79.5	73	85	89
27	76	87	91	29.82.8	29.82.6	29.79.8	80	86	89
28	77	86	91	29.81.8	29.83	29.80.6	79.5	86	89
29	76	88	93	29.81.6	29.80.4	29.75.8	79	86	89.8
30	77	87	90	29.76.8	29.75.8	29.69.8	79.5	86	89
31	77	88	90	29.79.5	29.7.6	29.67.5	80.3	86	89.5
Mean	75.1	84.9	87.1	29.74.1	29.75.8	29.73.2	77.7	83	85.5

In this month there were six rainy days, and every day in the month was more or less cloudy. On the 8th there was dark nimbus and thunder; this was the only thunder during the month. After the middle of the month the clouds were generally high flying cirrus, cirro-cumulus and cumulus. There were some foggy days, and but little wind. There was but one rainy day during the month. after the 13th.

SEPTEMBER 1837.

Days - -	THERMOMETER.			BARMETER.			ATT. THERMOMETER		
	6 A. M.	12 M.	4 P. M.	6 A. M.	12 M.	4 P. M.	6 A. M.	12 M.	4 P. M.
1	76.5	78.5	83	29.71.5	29.75.4	29.72	80	79	82
2	68	76.5	81.5	29.74.7	29.76.5	29.71.8	72	76	78
3	67	81	84	29.78	29.78.8	29.78.5	70	78.8	81.5
4	71	84	88	29.81.8	29.82.2	29.81.5	73.5	83	87
5	75	83	84	29.82.8	29.83	29.82	73.5	82	84
6	75	82.5	87	29.84	29.84	29.82	77	82	87
7	75	85	88	29.84	29.83.5	29.79.5	78	84	87
8	74	84	89	29.81	29.79.5	29.73.7	77	84	87
9	74	85	89	29.73.8	29.71	29.67.5	77	85	88
10	75	85.5	90	29.70.8	29.72.5	29.69.8	78	84	88
11	75.5	85	89	29.73.8	29.74	29.70	78.5	84	88
12	71	73	73	29.73	29.74	29.72.3	77	75	75
13	64	74	80	29.73.8	29.72.5	29.66	69	73.6	77
14	69	81	87	29.68	29.68.5	29.65.6	70.5	81	85
15	72	84	88	29.67.4	29.66.8	29.64.4	75	81	84
16	75	86	85	29.66.8	29.66.4	29.65.5	77	84.5	84
17	77	77.5	75	29.70	29.72.5	29.73	79	80	78
18	61	58.4	53.6	29.84	29.87	29.87	67	64.5	64
19	55.4	64	71	29.92.3	29.93	29.88.4	59	64	71
20	59.6	70.3	80	29.86.7	29.84.8	29.78.5	64	71	76
21	68	80	79	29.80.3	29.81	29.80.5	70	79	81
22	71.5	75	76	29.83	29.83	29.83.5	75	75	76
23	66	76	80	29.87	29.87	29.85.8	69	73.5	77.5
24	70	81.7	85	29.87	29.87.4	29.84.6	72	79	83
25	71	79	84	29.86	29.87	29.83	73	77	82
26	69	78	82	29.83.4	29.78.4	29.73	71.4	77.6	81
27	73	76	80.5	29.73	29.73	29.72	75	76	79
28	73	79	77.5	29.75.5	29.76.4	29.76	75	78	79
29	75	79	81	29.76.5	29.76.5	29.74.4	76	78	81
30	73	81	86	29.79	29.79.8	29.76	75.5	81	84
Mean	71.1	73.5	81.6	29.77.3	29.78.1	29.74	73.4	78.4	81.4

During this month were ten days rainy more or less. There were four days without a cloud, and sixteen more or less cloudy. On the 1st day of the month there were high-flying cirro-cumuli. 2d. Very clear. 3d. High-flying cirro-cumuli; thin cirri. 4th. Overcast, rain. 5th. Overcast, heavy rains. 6th. Overcast; dark rain clouds. 7th. Overcast. 8th. Masses of cumuli. 9th. Cumuli and high-flying cirri; very clear sun-set. 10th. A few cirro-cumuli; glorious sunset. 11th. Cirro-stratus cumuli; nimbus and rain. 12th. Overcast all day. 13th. Overcast. 14th. Wide spread nimbus and rain. 15th. Cumuli and high-flying cirri. 16th. Nimbus; rain, thunder. 17th. Nimbus; distant thunder; rain. 18th. Thick clouds and rain. 19th. A few cirro-cumuli. 20th. Without a cloud. 21st. Nimbus; rain, windy. 22d. Gentle rain. 25th. Masses of cumuli. 36th. High-flying cirri, thunder, light rain. 27th. Overcast, rain. 28th. Densely overcast; thunder, rain. 29th. Overcast, nimbus; thunder and rain. 30th. Cirri and cirro-strati.

OCTOBER 1837.

Days...	THERMOMETER.			BARMOMETER.			ATT. THERMOMETER.		
	6 A.M.	12 M.	4 P.M.	6 A.M.	12 M.	4 P.M.	6 A.M.	12 M.	4 P.M.
1	74	81	86	29.79	29.82.5	29.81.4	76	81	85
2	74.5	81.5	86	29.84	29.84.8	29.81	77	81	85
3	72.5	79	82	29.83	29.84	29.83.4	75	77.5	80
4	73	77	78.5	29.83	29.83.8	29.81.2	74	76.5	78
5	72	77	77	29.80.5	29.77.8	29.76	73	70	76
6	73	73	70	29.69.5	29.65.5	29.51.8	75	74	73
7	66.4	71	74	29.52	29.59.5	29.61	68.5	70.5	73
8	58.6	65	74	29.77.5	29.83	29.82.5	66	68	71
9	57	78	77	29.85	29.87.5	29.87	63	69	73
10	62	73	79	29.90.5	29.91.4	29.90	66	73.5	76
11	63	67	69	29.91	29.93.5	29.91	67	68	70
12	63	73.5	77	29.92	29.92.5	29.91	66	72	75
13	67	75	77	29.93	29.94	29.93.5	70	74	76
14	59	61	77.5	30	30.04	29.97.5	66	64	69
15	55	67	74.5	29.99	30	29.98	60	69	74
16	62.5	72	79	30	30.01	29.98.5	66	74	77
17	64	74.5	76	29.99	29.98.4	29.96	69	76	77
18	70	77	80	29.95	29.92.5	29.87	73	76	80
19	70	77	82.5	29.87	29.87	29.82.5	73	77	82
20	70	79	83	29.83	29.84	29.82.5	73	79	83
21	69	77	83	29.83	29.83	29.82	73	78	82
22	72	81	83	29.83	29.82	29.80.5	75	81	83
23	75	77.5	72	29.74	29.75	29.75	77	77.5	75
24	66	60	57	29.82	29.87.5	29.87.5	70	65	63
25	48	52	57	29.97	29.99	29.97.5	55	57	60
26	42	49	53	0.05	30.04.5	30.03	49	55	57
27	40	47.5	57	30.15	30.13.5	30.07	47	50	59
28	9	48	57	0.15	30.14	30.07	47	53	58
29	42	57	62	30.08	30.03	29.93.5	49	63	65
30	50	50	54	29.95.5	29.97	29.95.8	53	53	66
31	48	51	58.4	29.97	29.97	29.95.4	53	59	60.5
Mean	61.8	68.4	72.2	29.86.4	29.91.1	29.87.6	66	69.9	72.6

In this month there were five days rainy, more or less, eight clear days, and eighteen, more or less, cloudy. On the 1st there were cumuli and strati; wavy cirro-cumuli dark and large. 2d. Thunder, little rain. 3rd. Overcast. 4th. Overcast all day. 5th. Overcast all day.—6th. Rain, dark wabus; swiftly flying scud. 7th. High wind, overcast. 8th. A few swiftly flying cirri; brilliant sun set. 9th. Without a cloud, and brilliant sun set. 10th. A few small cumuli, brilliant sun set. 11th. Hazy, swift scud, cumuli; brilliant sun set. 12th. Dense masses of dark cumuli; cirro-cumuli. 13th. Heavy fog. 14th. Darkly overcast, brilliant sun set. 15th. Serene, brilliant sun set. 16th. Foggy; large masses of cumuli. 17th. Dark cumuli and strati. 18th. Dark cumuli and strati. 19th. Foggy. 20th. Large cumuli, brilliant sun set. 21st. A few swift cirro-cumuli; brilliant sun set. 22d. A few swift cirri, darkly overspread. 23d. Thunder, heavy rain. 24th. Rain all day and night. 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th clear. 30th. Gentle rain. 31st. Overcast.

NOVEMBER 1837.

Days - - -	THERMOMETER.			BARMETER.			ATT. THERMOMETER.		
	6 A. M.	12 M.	4 P. M.	6 A. M.	12 M.	4 P. M.	6 A. M.	12 M.	4 P. M.
1	51	56:5	63	29:76	29:96:5	29:95	57	63	66
2	46	61	65	30:06	30:03	29:98	53	66	68
3	50	62	70	29:97:4	29:96	29:88	56	64	71
4	65	73	79	29:71	29:68	29:63	68	73	77
5	56	57	62	29:76	29:81	29:80	65	63	71
6	44	53:5	68	29:91	29:95	29:94	53	64	68
7	50	64	72	30:06	30:08:5	30:01	57	67	72
8	51	64	72	30:03	30:06	29:98	60	70	73
9	58	68	77	29:91	29:93:5	29:87	63	73:5	77
10	67	72	77	29:87	29:85:5	29:82	70	73	77
11	66	74:5	78	29:82	29:75	29:72	69	75	78
12	68	73	78	29:73	29:72:3	29:69	72	73	78
13	69	73	72	29:70:5	29:73:5	29:74:5	71	73	73
14	50	55	62	29:91	29:94	29:88	60	65	64
15	42	58	65	30:05	29:97	29:93	42	69	65
16	43	59	66	30	30:01	29:98	55	62	66
17	51	69	70	29:98	29:88	29:87	50	71	71
18	61	69	74	29:82	29:77	29:74	66	72	74
19	66	72:5	76	29:76	29:76	29:74	70	72:5	76
20	62	70:5	74	29:76	29:76	29:75	67	70:5	75
21	67	71	75	29:73	29:72	29:66	70	72	75
22	56	49	50	29:74	29:79	29:82	68	58	55
23	36	49	57	29:88	29:73	29:64	45	50	57
24	48	55	61	29:62	29:63	29:61:5	54	59	63
25	43	57	65	29:71	29:66	29:59	51	61	66
26	56	66	69	36:63	39:69	29:68	60	68	68
27	60	67	67	30:74	29:78	29:72:5	65	67	67
28	64	69	69	30:78	29:80	29:81	67	80	70
29	65	72	74	30:3	29:93:4	29:93	68	74	74
30	60	70	74	29:95	29:94	29:93	65	70	74
Mean	55:2	64:1	72:2	29:81:2	29:84:1	29:81	64:2	67	70

In this month there were eleven clear days, thirteen, more or less, cloudy, and six, more or less, rainy. On the 1st there were cirro-cumuli; brilliant sunset. 2nd. Without a cloud. 3rd. Overcast; beautiful cirro-cumuli. 4th. Shower, cirro-cumuli, scud high-flying cirri. 5th. A few swift cirri. 6th. Without a cloud, brilliant sun set. 7th. Without a cloud. 8th. A few cirri. 9th. Swift cirri. 10th. Overcast, large cumuli. 11th. Overcast, heavy fog; little rain. 12th. Overcast, swift cirri. 13th. Masses of cumuli with swift cirri. 14th, 15th and 16th. Hazy but without a cloud. 17th. Clouds; dark nimbus; rain. 18th. Cirrus clouds. 19th. Clears off. 20th. Swift scud; cirro cumuli. 21st. Cirro-cumuli, with nimbus. 22nd. Nimbus; rain. 23rd, 24th and 25th. Without a cloud. 26th. Heavy fog; cirri; nimbus; rain. 27th. Cirrus and stratus cirro; nimbus; rain. 28th. Nimbus; rain. 29th. Cirri and scud; large masses of cumuli; nimbus. 30th. Cumuli; brilliant sun set.

DECEMBER 1837.

Days . . .	THERMOMETER.			BAROMETER.			ATT. THERMOMETER.		
	6 A. M.	12 M.	4 P. M.	6 A. M.	12 M.	4 P. M.	6 A. M.	12 M.	4 P. M.
1	59	67	72	29:86	29:33:6	29:76	65	70	73
2	62	71	64	:68	:65:4	:67	68	71	65
3	51	54	56	:72	:73:5	:73	60	57	56
4	49	52	51	:89	:89	:89	54	54	54
5	49	46	48	:83	:89	:88	54	51	51
6	47	48	50	:90	:96	:94	53	54	54
7	49	52	52	:94	:90	:84	55	55	55
8	55	62	66	:70	:64	:54	59	64	68
9	59	59	62	:50	:56:5	:55:5	64	62	63
10	43	49	52	:63	:75	:72	50	51	53
11	35	47	52	:83	:88:5	:85:5	44	53	54
12	44	54	57	:87	:78	:69	49	58	59
13	46	46	48	:65	:67	:74	49	48	48
14	34	40	44:5	:95	:90	:86:4	40	43	46
15	39	41	58	:85	:73	:65	45	42	48
16	60	69	73	:58	:51	:39	62	70	74
17	39	54	52	:39	:50	:52	72	60	54
18	35	40	50	:78	:77:5	:66	45	45	54
19	44	47	51	:76	:87	:89	47	49	51
20	36	41	48	30:07	30:06	29:31	44	44	50
21	43	55	64	29:79	29:73	:64	47	58	64
22	52	46	44	:64	:72	:73	62	52	50
23	38	33	32	:82	:88	:96	40	38	36
24	30	37	47	30:25	30:32	30:25	35	39	50
25	32	43	50	:25	:20	:13	38	48	52
26	45	55	57	:16	:11	:08	48	57	59
27	52	65	67	:01	29:99	29:92	57	67	69
28	60	92	66	29:93	:93	:92	64	67	69
29	52	60	66	:95	:96	:92	57	65	68
30	55	58	63	:92	:92:5	:90	60	69	64
31	57	63	66	:91	:92	:39	62	65	67
Mean	46:6	55:6	59:1	29:84	29:52	29:48:4	53:3	56:1	56:6

During this month there were seven clear days, nine rainy and fifteen, more or less, cloudy. On the 1st there were high flying cirri, cirro-cumuli. 2nd. Overcast and rain. 3rd. Overcast; breaks away in the evening. 4th. Overcast all day. 5th. Light rain. 6th. Rain all day. 7th. Overcast, heavy fog. 8th. Overcast all day. 9th. Heavy shower; clouds of every form. 10th. Cirrus clouds of every form; overcast. 11th. High flying cirri. 12th and 13th. Rain. 14th. A few thin cirri. 15th. Overspread with cirrus and stratus, clouds. 16th and 17th. Rain. 18th and 19th. Bright days and brilliant sun set. 20th. A few cirri. 21st. Rain. 22nd. Overcast all day. 23rd. Rain; sleet all day. 24th. Hazy. 25th. Overspread with cirri. 26th, 27th and 28th. Overcast: 29th. A few cumuli. 30th. Detached cumuli; darkly overcast; little rain. 31st. Dark cumuli; cirro-cumuli of every form and without number.

1st Month.

JANUARY, 1838.

31 days.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.	Sun on Meridian.	H. M. S.
First Quarter,	3	0	40 M.	1	56
Full Moon,	10	1	15 E.	5	46
Third Quarter,	18	6	27 E.	9	30
New Moon,	25	7	47 E.	13	4
				17	29
				21	41
				25	42
				29	30

D.	D.	Various Phenomena	Sun rises	Sun sets	Day's length	Sun's dec. S.	Moon sets	Moon South
M.	W.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	° '	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	Circumcision	7 25	6 10	4 23	1	11 0	4 54
2	Tu	7 * s so. 8 49 ev.	7 25	7 10	5 22	55	morn.	5 42
3	W	24 stat. ♀'s gr.	7 25	8 10	5 22	50	0 5	6 28
4	Th	[elon ☽ ☿.	7 25	8 10	6 22	44	2 9	7 16
5	Fri	Aldebaran so. 0	7 35	9 10	7 22	37	2 13	8 5
6	Sat	Epiphany [26ev	7 35	10 10	7 22	30	3 18	8 57
7	A	1st S aft Ediph.	7 35	11 10	8 22	22	4 22	9 51
8	M		7 35	12 10	9 22	14	5 24	10 46
9	Tu	☽ runs high	7 35	12 10	10 22	6	6 21	11 40
10	W	♀ stat. [1817	7 35	13 10	10 21	57	rises.	morn.
11	Th	Dr. Dwight died	7 35	14 10	11 21	48	6 9	0 33
12	Fri	7 * s set 3 17 m.	7 35	15 10	12 21	38	7 8	1 22
13	Sat		7 25	16 10	13 21	28	8 5	2 8
14	A	☽ in ap.	7 25	17 10	14 21	18	9 0	2 50
15	M	Ell-and-y'd sou.	7 25	18 10	15 21	7	9 54	3 31
16	Tu		7 25	18 10	17 20	56	10 48	4 10
17	W	Franklin b. 1706	7 25	19 10	18 20	44	11 43	4 49
18	Th	☽ ☿	7 15	20 10	19 20	32	morn.	5 29
19	Fri	Inferior ☿ ☽	7 15	21 10	20 20	19	0 40	6 12
20	Sat	☽ enters ♃	7 15	22 10	21 20	7	1 40	6 58
21	A	3d S. aft. Fpiph.	7 15	23 10	22 19	53	2 44	7 49
22	M		7 05	24 10	24 19	40	3 50	8 46
23	Tu	☽ runs low	7 05	25 10	25 19	26	4 57	9 47
24	W	♀ sets 8 47 ev.	6 59	26 10	26 19	11	6 0	10 51
25	Th	Conv. of St. Paul	6 59	27 10	28 18	57	sets.	11 55
26	Fri		6 58	28 10	29 18	42	6 21	ev. 56
27	Sat	☽ in perigee	6 58	29 10	31 18	26	7 35	1 53
28	A	4th S aft. Epiph.	6 57	29 10	32 18	11	8 45	2 46
29	M	Sirus so. 10 2 ev.	6 57	30 10	34 17	55	9 53	3 36
30	Tu	☽ ☿	6 56	31 10	35 17	38	10 59	4 24
31	W	♄ stationary	6 56	32 10	37 17	22	morn.	5 13

2d Month.

FEBRUARY, 1838.

28 days

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.	
First Quarter,	1	11	31	M.
Full Moon,	9	7	46	M.
Third Quarter,	17	11	33	M.
New Moon,	24	6	4	M.

Sun on Meridian.	H. M. S.		Days
	H. M.	S.	
	1	0 13 57	
	5	0 14 21	
	9	0 14 33	
	13	0 14 32	
	17	0 14 19	
	21	0 13 55	
	25	0 13 21	

D.	D.	Various Phenomena.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Day's length	Sun's dec. S.	Moon sets.	Moon South
M	W.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	° '	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th		6 55	5 33	10 38	17 5	0 5	6 2
2	Fri		6 54	5 34	10 40	16 47	1 10	6 53
3	Sat	♀ sets 8 29 ev.	6 54	5 35	10 41	16 30	2 15	7 47
4	A	5th S aft Epiph.	6 53	5 36	10 43	16 12	3 17	8 41
5	M	☾ runs high	6 52	5 37	10 44	15 54	4 16	9 35
6	Th		6 52	5 38	10 46	15 36	5 8	10 28
7	W	Sirius s. 9 27 ev.	6 51	5 39	10 48	15 17	5 54	11 18
8	Th		6 50	5 39	10 49	14 58	6 32	morn.
9	Fri	☿ sou. 1 58 m.	6 49	5 40	10 51	14 39	rises.	0 5
10	Sat	☾ in apo.	6 48	5 41	10 53	14 19	6 53	0 48
11	A	Septuagesima	6 47	5 42	10 55	14 0	7 47	1 29
12	M	♀ st. ♀'s gr. elo.	6 47	5 43	10 56	13 40	8 41	2 9
13	Tu	Procy'n so. 9 56	6 46	5 44	10 58	13 20	9 35	2 47
14	W	☾ ☿ [ev.	6 45	5 45	11 0	12 59	10 31	3 27
15	Th	☿ sul 1 32 m.	6 44	5 45	11 2	12 39	11 29	4 8
16	Fri		6 43	5 46	11 3	12 18	morn.	4 51
17	Sat	☿ ☿ ½	6 42	5 47	11 5	11 57	0 29	5 39
18	A	☿ ent. ✕ Sexag.	6 41	5 48	11 7	11 36	1 33	6 32
19	M		6 40	5 49	11 9	11 15	2 38	7 29
20	Tu	☾ runs low	6 39	5 50	11 11	10 53	3 41	8 30
21	W	Procy'n so 9 25 e.	6 38	5 50	11 13	10 32	4 39	9 33
22	Th	Washg'ton b' 32	6 37	5 51	11 14	10 10	5 31	10 35
23	Fri	♂ ☿ ♂	6 36	5 52	11 16	9 48	6 15	11 34
24	Sat	☾ in per.	6 35	5 53	11 18	9 26	sets.	ev. 30
25	A	Quinquagesima	6 34	5 54	11 20	9 4	7 32	1 22
26	M		6 32	5 54	11 22	8 41	8 41	2 13
27	Tu	☾ ☿ ♂ ☿	6 31	5 55	11 24	8 19	9 50	3 3
28	W	Ash Wednesday	6 30	5 56	11 26	7 56	10 58	3 54

3d Month.

MARCH, 1838.

31 days.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.	Sun on Meridian.	H.	M.	S.
First Quarter,	3	0	30	M.	1	0	12 37
Full Moon,	11	2	32	M.	1	5	0 11 45
Third Quarter,	19	0	27	M.	9	0	10 47
New Moon,	25	3	39	E.	13	0	9 42
				Days	17	0	8 33
					21	0	7 21
					25	0	6 8
					29	0	4 54

D.	D.	Various Phenomena.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Day's length	Sun's dec. N.	Moon sets.	Moon South
M.	W.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	°	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th		6 29	5 57	11 28	7 33	morn.	4 47
2	Fri	J. Wesley died	6 28	5 57	11 29	7 11	0 5	5 41
3	Sat	[1791	6 27	5 58	11 31	6 48	1 10	6 36
4	A	1st S. Lent	6 26	5 59	11 33	6 25	2 10	7 30
5	M	Inf. δ \odot φ	6 24	6 0	11 35	6 1	3 5	8 24
6	Tu		6 23	6 0	11 37	5 38	3 53	9 15
7	W	Reg so. 10 58 ev.	6 22	6 1	11 39	5 15	4 33	10 2
8	Th	$\frac{1}{2}$ stationary	6 21	6 2	11 41	4 52	5 8	10 47
9	Fri	Proc'n s. 2 41 m.	6 20	6 2	11 43	4 28	5 38	11 28
10	Sat	\mathcal{D} in ap.	6 18	6 3	11 45	4 5	6 5	morn.
11	A	2d S. in Lent	6 17	6 4	11 47	3 41	rises.	0 8
12	M		6 16	6 5	11 49	3 18	7 30	0 47
13	Tu	$\frac{1}{2}$ disc. 1781	6 15	6 5	11 51	2 54	8 25	1 26
14	W	[\mathcal{D} ∞	6 13	6 6	11 53	2 30	9 22	2 7
15	Th	Jackson b. 1767	6 12	6 7	11 55	2 7	10 22	2 49
16	Fri	$\frac{1}{2}$ so. 11 20 ev.	6 11	6 7	11 56	1 43	11 23	3 35
17	Sat		6 10	6 8	11 58	1 19	morn.	4 25
18	A	3d S. in Lent	6 8	6 9	12 0	0 55	0 27	5 20
19	M	\mathcal{D} runs low	6 7	6 9	12 2	0 32	1 29	6 18
20	Tu	\odot ent. φ	6 6	6 10	12 4	S. 8	2 27	7 18
21	W	Bp. Asbury died	6 4	6 11	12 6	N. 16	3 20	8 18
22	Th	[1816 aged 71	6 3	6 11	12 8	0 39	4 5	9 17
23	Fri	Reg. so. 9 55 ev.	6 2	6 12	12 10	1 3	4 45	10 13
24	Sat	\mathcal{D} in per.	6 1	6 13	12 12	1 27	5 21	11 6
25	A	φ stationary	5 59	6 13	12 14	1 50	sets.	11 57
26	M	\mathcal{D} ∞	5 58	6 14	12 16	2 14	7 26	ev. 48
27	Tu	$\frac{1}{2}$ so. 10 32 ev.	5 57	6 15	12 18	2 37	8 36	1 40
28	W		5 56	6 15	12 20	3 1	9 46	2 34
29	Th	Superior δ \odot φ	5 54	6 16	12 22	3 24	10 55	3 29
30	Fri		5 53	6 17	12 24	3 47	11 59	4 25
31	Sat	Reg. so. 9 24 ev.	5 52	6 17	12 26	4 11	morn.	5 22

th Month.

APRIL, 1838.

30 days.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.	Sun on Meridian.	H.	M.	S.	Sun on Meridian.	H.	M.	S.	Morning.
First Quarter;	1	3	28 E.				58					
Full Moon,	9	7	59 E.				46					
Third Quarter,	17	9	26 M.				37					
New Moon,	24	0	55 M.				32					
				Days								
					1	5	9	13				
									17	11	59	33
									21	11	58	39
									25	11	57	52
									29	11	57	13

D.	D.	Various Phenomena.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	Day's length	Sun's dec. N.	Moon sets.	Moon South
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	° '	H. M.	H. M.
1	A	5th S. in Lent	5 51	6 18	12 27	4 34	0 58	6 17
2	M	Jefferson b 1743	5 49	6 19	12 29	4 57	1 49	7 10
3	Tu		5 48	6 19	12 31	5 20	2 32	7 59
4	W	Spica γ s. 0 28	5 47	6 20	12 33	5 43	3 9	8 44
5	Th	[morn.	5 46	6 21	12 35	6 6	3 40	9 27
6	Fri	γ in apogee	5 44	6 21	12 37	6 28	4 8	10 7
7	Sat	Reg. s. 8 56 ev.	5 43	6 22	12 39	6 51	4 34	10 46
8	A	6th S. in Lent	5 42	6 22	12 41	7 13	4 58	11 25
9	M	γ eclipsed, vis.	5 41	6 23	12 42	7 36	rises.	morn.
10	Tu		5 39	6 24	12 44	7 58	7 16	0 5
11	W	γ so. 9 28 ev.	5 38	6 24	12 46	8 20	8 15	0 48
12	Th	γ ris. 3 35 m.	5 37	6 25	12 48	8 42	9 17	1 33
13	Fri	Good Friday	5 36	6 26	12 50	9 4	10 20	2 22
14	Sat	Sp. γ so. 11 45e.	5 35	6 26	12 52	9 25	11 22	3 15
15	A	Easter. γ r. low	5 33	6 27	12 54	9 47	morn.	4 12
16	M		5 32	6 28	12 55	10 8	0 21	5 11
17	Tu	Franklin d. 1790	5 31	6 28	12 57	10 30	1 14	6 10
18	W		5 30	6 29	12 59	10 51	2 1	7 7
19	Th	Lex. battle 1775	5 29	6 30	13 1	11 11	2 41	8 1
20	Fri	\odot ent γ . γ in p.	5 28	6 30	13 3	11 32	3 17	8 54
21	Sat	γ rises 3 22 m.	5 27	6 31	13 4	11 52	3 49	9 44
22	A	1st S. aft. Eas.	5 26	6 32	13 6	12 13	4 21	10 34
23	M	[γ \odot]	5 25	6 32	13 8	12 33	4 53	11 25
24	Tu		5 24	6 33	13 10	12 53	sets.	ev. 17
25	W		5 22	6 34	13 11	13 12	8 33	1 13
26	Th	γ sets 2 55 m.	5 21	6 34	13 13	13 32	9 41	2 10
27	Fri	γ ris. 3 14 m.	5 20	6 35	13 15	13 51	10 45	3 8
28	Sat	γ runs high	5 19	6 36	13 16	14 10	11 40	4 6
29	A	2d S. after East.	5 18	6 36	13 18	14 39	morn.	5 1
30	M		5 17	6 37	13 20	14 47	0 28	5 52

5th Month.

MAY, 1838.

31 days.

MOON'S PHASES. D. H. M.

First Quarter, 1 7 59 M.

Full Moon, 9 10 51 M.

Third Quarter, 16 3 37 E.

New Moon, 23 10 19 M.

First Quarter, 21 1 29 M.

Sun on Meridian.	H.	M.	S.	Days
	1	11	57	1
	5	11	31	5
	9	11	13	9
	29	11	5	29
	25	11	6	25
	21	11	17	21
	17	11	35	17
	12	11	2	12

D.	D.	Various Phenomena.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Day's length	Sun's dec.N.	Moon sets.	Moon South
M.	W.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	O '.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu		5 17	6 38	13 21	5 5	1 7	6 40
2	W	Miss Green b.	5 16	6 39	13 23	5 23	1 41	7 23
3	Th	[2121	5 15	6 39	13 25	5 41	2 10	8 4
4	Fri	☽ in apogee	5 14	6 40	13 26	15 59	2 36	8 44
5	Sat	☽ stationary	5 13	6 41	13 28	16 16	3 1	9 23
6	A		5 12	6 41	13 29	16 33	3 26	10 3
7	M	☽ rises 3 2 m.	5 11	6 42	13 31	16 50	3 51	10 44
8	Tu		5 10	6 43	13 32	17 6	4 18	11 29
9	W		5 10	6 43	13 34	17 22	rises.	morn.
10	Th		5 9	6 44	13 35	17 38	8 12	0 17
11	Fri	Spicany sou 9 59	5 8	6 45	13 37	17 54	9 16	1 10
12	Sat	☽ runs low [ev.	5 7	6 45	13 38	18 9	10 16	2 6
13	A	4th S. aft. Easter	5 7	6 46	13 39	18 24	11 12	3 5
14	M	☽'s gr. elong.	5 6	6 47	13 41	18 38	12 0	4 5
15	Tu	☽ rises 2 54 m.	5 5	6 47	13 42	18 53	morn.	5 2
16	W		5 5	6 48	13 43	19 7	0 41	5 57
17	Th	In ☽ ☼ ☽	5 4	6 49	13 45	19 20	1 17	6 48
18	Fri	☽ in per. ☽ ☼	5 3	6 49	13 46	19 34	1 50	7 38
19	Sat		5 3	6 50	13 47	19 47	2 20	8 26
20	A	Lafayette d 1834	5 2	6 51	13 48	19 59	2 51	9 14
21	M	☼ ent. ☼	5 2	6 51	13 50	20 12	3 23	10 5
22	Tu	Am. S. S. U. An.	5 1	6 52	13 51	20 24	3 59	10 58
23	W		5 1	6 53	13 52	20 35	sets.	11 54
24	Th		5 0	6 53	13 53	20 47	8 22	ev. 52
25	Fri	☽ runs high	5 0	6 51	13 54	20 58	9 23	1 51
26	Sat	Calvin d. 1564	4 59	6 54	13 55	21 8	10 20	2 49
27	A	6th S. after East.	4 59	6 55	13 56	21 19	11 3	3 43
28	M	Wm. Pitt b. 1759	4 59	6 56	13 57	21 28	11 40	4 32
29	Tu	☽ stationary	4 58	6 56	13 58	21 38	morn.	5 18
30	W	Tract An. Boston	4 58	6 57	13 59	21 47	0 11	6 0
31	Th	☼ ☼ ☼	4 58	6 57	11 0	21 56	0 38	6 40

6th Month.

JUNE, 1838.

30 days.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.
Full Moon,	7	10	44 E.
Third Quarter,	14	8	25 E.
New Moon,	21	8	29 E.
First Quarter,	29	7	5 E.

Sun on Meridian.	H.	M.	S.
Days	1	11	57 27
	5	11	58 5
	9	11	58 49
	13	11	59 37
	17	ev	0 28
	21	0	1 20
	25	0	2 11
	29	0	3 1

D.	M.	Various Phenomena.	Sun rises	un sets	Day's length	Sun's dec.N.	Moon sets.	Moon South
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	° '	H. M.	H. M.
1	Fri	Arcturus so. 9 28	4 57	6 58	14 1	22 4	1 3	7 19
2	Sat	☾ ☿ [ev.	4 57	6 58	14 1	22 12	1 27	7 58
3	A	Wint Sunday. ☐	4 57	3 59	14 2	22 20	1 52	8 39
4	M	[☼ ☿	4 57	6 59	14 3	22 27	2 18	9 22
5	Tu		4 56	7 0	14 4	22 34	2 48	10 9
6	W	♀ ris. 2 34 m.	4 56	7 0	14 4	22 40	3 22	11 1
7	Th		4 56	7 1	14 5	22 46	4 4	11 57
8	Fri	Arct. so. 9 0 ev.	4 56	7 1	14 5	22 52	rises.	morn.
9	Sat	☾ runs low	4 56	7 2	14 6	22 57	9 6	0 56
10	A	T. nity	4 56	7 2	14 6	23 2	9 58	1 57
11	M		4 56	7 3	14 7	23 6	10 42	2 57
12	Tu	N. Y. inc. 1665	4 56	7 3	14 7	23 10	11 19	3 53
13	W		4 56	7 3	14 8	23 14	11 53	4 46
14	Th	☾ in perigee	4 56	7 4	14 8	23 17	morn.	5 36
15	Fri		4 56	7 4	14 8	23 20	0 23	6 24
16	Sat	☿ stat. ☾ ☿	4 56	7 4	14 8	23 22	0 53	7 11
17	A	J Wesley b. 1703	4 56	7 5	14 9	23 24	1 24	7 59
18	M		4 56	7 5	14 9	23 26	1 57	8 50
19	Tu	♀ ris. 2 26 m.	4 56	7 5	14 9	23 27	2 34	9 43
20	W		4 57	7 6	14 9	23 27	3 18	10 40
21	Th	☉ enters ☍	4 57	7 6	14 9	23 28	sets.	11 38
22	Fri	☾ runs high	4 57	7 6	14 9	23 28	8 10	ev. 36
23	Sat	Arct. so. 8 1 ev.	4 57	7 6	14 6	23 27	8 57	1 32
24	A	St. John Baptist	4 58	7 6	14 9	23 26	9 37	2 24
	M	Vega so. 0 20 m.	4 58	7 6	14 9	23 25	10 10	3 11
26	Tu	Antares so. 10 0	4 58	7 7	14 8	23 23	10 39	3 55
27	W	[ev.	4 58	7 7	14 8	23 21	11 5	4 36
28	Th	☾ in apogee	4 59	7 7	14 8	23 18	11 29	5 16
29	Fri	St. Peter	4 59	7 7	14 8	23 15	11 53	5 54
30	Sat	☾ ☿	4 59	7 7	14 7	23 12	morn.	6 34

7th Month.

JULY, 1838.

31 days.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.
Full Moon,	7	8	12 M.
Third Quarter	14	1	15 M.
New Moon,	21	8	17 M.
First Quarter,	29	11	48 M.

Days	Sun on Meridian.	
	H.	M. S.
1	0	3 24
5	0	4 9
9	0	4 48
13	0	5 20
17	0	5 45
21	0	6 2
25	0	6 9
29	0	6 7

D. M.	D. W.	Various Phenomena.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Day's length	Sun's dec.N.	Moon sets.	Moon South
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	° '	H. M.	H. M.
1	A	3d S. aft. trinity.	5 07	7 14	7 23	8 0	19	7 15
2	M	☉ in apogee.	5 07	7 14	7 23	4 0	46	8 0
3	Tu	Anter.so.9 33 ev	5 17	7 14	6 22	59 1	18	8 49
4	W	Independence.	5 17	7 14	6 22	54 1	56	9 43
5	Th		5 27	7 14	5 22	49 2	41	10 42
6	Fri	☾ runs low.	6 27	6 14	4 22	43 3	37	11 43
7	Sat		5 27	6 14	4 22	37	rises.	morn.
8	A	4th S aft. trinity	5 37	6 14	3 22	30 8	38	0 45
9	M	Veg so 11 21 ev.	5 37	6 14	2 22	23 9	19	1 44
10	Tu	Columb' b 1447	5 47	6 14	2 22	16 9	54	2 40
11	W	♀ rises 2 24 m.	5 47	5 14	1 22	8 10	26	3 32
12	Th	S. ☉ ☿ ☾ in p	5 57	5 14	0 22	0 10	56	4 21
13	Fri	☾ ♀ [1789	5 57	5 13	59 21	51 11	26	5 9
14	Sat	Fr. rev. com.	5 67	5 13	59 21	42 11	59	5 57
15	A	5th S.aft.Trinity	5 77	4 13	58 21	33	morn.	6 47
16	M		5 77	4 13	57 21	24 0	34	7 38
17	Tu	7*s rise 0 54 m	5 87	3 13	56 21	14 1	15	8 33
18	W	Vega so.10 45 c.	5 87	3 13	55 21	3 2	3	9 30
19	Th	☾ runs high	5 97	3 13	54 20	52 2	56	10 27
20	Fri		5 107	2 13	53 20	41 3	55	11 23
21	Sat		5 107	2 13	51 20	30	sets.	ev. 16
22	A	6th S.aft.Trinity	5 117	1 13	50 20	18 8	10	1 5
23	M	☉ ent. ♀	5 117	0 13	49 20	6 8	40	1 51
24	Tu	♀ rises 2 31 m.	5 127	0 13	48 19	54 9	7	2 33
25	W	St. James	5 136	59 13	47 19	41 9	32	3 12
26	Th	☾ in apogee	5 136	59 13	45 19	28 9	56	3 51
27	Fri	½ stat. ☾ ♀	5 146	58 13	44 19	14 10	20	4 30
28	Sat		5 146	57 13	43 19	1 10	46	5 10
29	A	7th S.aft.Trinity	5 156	57 13	42 18	47 11	16	5 52
30	M		5 166	56 13	40 18	32 11	50	6 39
31	Tu	Vega so. 9 54 e.	5 166	55 13	39 18	18	morn.	7 29

8th Month.

AUGUST, 1828.

31 days

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.	Sun on Meridian.	H.	M.	S.	0	41	13	36	50	56	54	46
Full Moon,	5	4	18	E.	H.	M.	S.	0	41	13	36	50	56	54	46
Third Quarter,	12	7	23	M.	H.	M.	S.	0	41	13	36	50	56	54	46
New Moon,	19	10	21	E.	H.	M.	S.	0	41	13	36	50	56	54	46
First Quarter,	28	2	48	M.	H.	M.	S.	0	41	13	36	50	56	54	46
				Days	1	5	9	13	17	21	25	29			

D.	D.	Various Phenomena.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Day's length	Suns dec.	N.	Moon sets.	Moon South
M.	W.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	0	1	H. M.	H. M.
1	W		5 17	6 55	12 38	18	3	0 31	8 25
2	Th	☽ rus low	5 18	6 54	13 36	17	47	1 21	9 25
3	Fri	☿ ris. 2 42 m.	5 18	6 53	13 35	17	32	2 20	10 27
4	Sat		5 19	6 52	13 33	17	16	3 27	11 28
5	A	8th S. aft. Trinity	5 20	6 51	13 32	17	0	rises.	morn.
6	M		5 20	6 51	13 30	16	44	7 51	0 27
7	Tu	Altair so. 10 38 e.	5 21	6 50	13 29	16	27	8 25	1 22
8	W	☽ in perigee	5 22	6 49	13 27	16	10	8 57	2 14
9	Th	☽ ☿ [1 35 m.	5 22	6 48	13 26	15	53	9 28	3 4
10	Fri	Fomalhaut so.	5 23	6 47	13 24	15	35	10 0	3 53
11	Sat		5 23	6 46	13 22	15	18	10 35	4 43
12	A	G. IV. b. 1762	5 24	6 45	13 21	15	0	11 15	5 35
13	M	Q. Adelaide b.	5 25	6 44	13 19	14	42	12 0	6 29
14	Tu	[1792	5 25	6 43	13 18	14	23	morn.	7 25
15	W	☐ ☼ ½. ☽ r. h.	5 26	6 42	13 16	14	5	0 52	8 22
16	Th		5 27	6 41	13 14	13	46	1 48	9 18
17	Fri	☿ ris. 3 2 m.	5 27	6 40	13 13	13	27	2 49	10 11
18	Sat	7* s ris 10 45 e.	0 28	6 39	13 11	13	7	3 50	11 1
19	A	10th S. aft. Trin.	5 29	6 38	13 9	12	48	sets.	11 47
20	M		5 29	6 37	13 8	12	28	7 10	ev. 30
21	Tu	Wm. IV b. 1765	5 30	6 36	13 6	12	8	7 35	1 11
22	W	☽ in ap.	5 30	6 34	13 4	11	48	7 59	1 50
23	Th	☼ ent. ☿	5 31	6 33	13 2	11	28	8 23	2 28
24	Fri	Fomalhaut so.	5 32	6 32	13 1	11	7	8 48	3 7
25	Sat	[0 40 m.	5 32	6 31	12 59	10	47	9 16	3 49
26	A	11th S. aft. Trin.	5 33	6 30	12 57	10	26	9 48	4 33
27	M	Dr. Hers d. 1822	5 34	6 29	12 55	10	5	10 25	5 20
28	Tu		4 34	6 28	12 53	9	44	11 10	6 13
29	W	Altair so. 9 11 e.	5 35	6 26	12 52	9	22	morn.	7 9
30	Th	☽ runs low	5 35	6 25	12 50	9	1	0 3	8 9
31	Fri	7* s rise 9 54 e.	5 36	6 24	12 48	8	39	1 6	9 9

9th Month.

SEPTEMBER, 1828.

30 days.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.	Sun on Meridian.	H. M. s. Morning.
Full Moon,	4	0	11 M.		1 11 59 51
Third Quarter,	10	4	2 E.		5 11 58 34
New Moon,	18	2	39 E.		9 11 57 14
First Quarter,	26	3	46 E.		13 11 55 51
				Days	17 11 54 26
					21 11 53 2
					25 11 51 39
					29 11 50 91

D.	D.	Various Phenomena.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Day's length	Sun's dec. N	Moon sets.	Moon South
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	° '	H. M.	H. M.
1	Sat	Altair so. 9 0 ev.	5 37 6	23 12 46	12 46	8 18	2 15 10	8
2	A		5 37 6	21 12 44	12 44	7 56	3 27 11	5
3	M	♂ ☉ ☿	5 38 6	20 12 42	12 42	7 34	4 41 11	59
4	Tu	7 * s rise 9 38 e.	5 38 6	19 12 41	12 41	7 12	rises.	morn.
5	W	♃ ♄. ♃ in p.	5 39 6	18 12 39	12 39	6 49	7 25	0 51
6	Th	Lafayette b. 1757	5 40 6	16 12 37	12 37	6 27	7 58	1 43
7	Fri	Fomalhaut sou.	5 40 6	15 12 35	12 35	6 5	8 33	2 34
8	Sat	[11 41 e.	5 41 6	14 12 33	12 33	5 42	9 12	3 27
9	A	13th S. aft. Trin.	5 41 6	13 12 31	12 31	5 19	9 57	4 22
10	M	Erie bat. 1813	5 42 6	11 12 29	12 29	4 57	10 47	5 19
11	Tu	♃ runs high	5 43 6	10 12 28	12 28	4 34	11 43	6 17
12	W		5 43 6	9 12 26	12 26	4 11	morn.	7 14
13	Th	7 * s so. 4 10 m.	5 44 6	7 12 24	12 24	3 48	0 43	8 8
14	Fri	[1776	5 44 6	6 12 22	12 22	3 25	1 44	8 59
15	Sat	Sur. of N. York	5 45 6	5 12 20	12 20	3 2	2 43	9 46
16	A	14th S. aft. Trin.	5 46 6	4 12 18	12 18	2 39	3 41 10	29
17	M		5 46 6	2 12 16	12 16	2 15	4 37 11	10
18	Tu	☉ vis. eclipsed	5 47 6	1 12 14	12 14	1 52	sets.	11 49
19	W	Inf ♂ ☉ ♀. ♃ in	5 47 6	0 12 12	12 12	1 29	6 27	ve. 28
20	Th	[ap. ♃ ☿	5 48 5	58 12 10	12 10	1 6	6 52	1 7
21	Fri	St. Mathew	5 49 5	57 12 9	12 9	0 42	7 19	1 47
22	Sat	♂ ☉ ♃	5 49 5	56 12 7	12 7	N. 19	7 49	2 30
23	A	☉ enters ♎	5 50 5	54 12 5	12 5	S. 5	8 24	3 16
24	M	♀ rises 4 10 m.	5 50 5	53 12 3	12 3	0 28	9 5	4 6
25	Tu		5 51 5	52 12 1	12 1	0 51	9 54	5 0
26	W	♃ runs low	5 52 5	51 11 59	11 59	1 15	10 51	5 56
27	Th		5 52 5	49 11 57	11 57	1 38	11 55	6 55
28	Fri	♀ stationary	5 53 5	48 11 55	11 55	2 2	morn.	7 52
29	Sat	7 * s so. 3 7 m.	5 54 5	47 11 53	11 53	2 25	1 4	8 49
30	A	16th S. aft. Trin.	5 54 5	45 11 51	11 51	2 48	2 15	9 43

10th Month.

OCTOBER, 1838.

31 days.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.
Full Moon,	3	8	40 M.
Third Quarter,	10	4	17 M.
New Moon,	18	8	20 M.
First Quarter,	26	2	50 M.

Sun on Meridian.	H.	M.	S.
Days	1	11	49 41
	5	11	48 27
	9	11	47 19
	13	11	46 19
	17	11	45 26
	21	11	44 44
	24	11	44 12
	29	11	43 51

D.	D.	Various Phenomena.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Day's length	Sun's dec. S.	Moon sets.	Moon South
M	W.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	O	H. M.	H. M.
1	M		5 55	5 44	11 49	3 12	3 27	10 35
2	Tu	☽ in per.	5 55	5 43	11 47	3 35	4 38	11 27
3	W	☽ ☉	5 56	5 42	11 45	3 58	rises.	morn.
4	Th	☿ gr. elongation	5 57	5 40	11 44	4 22	6 26	0 19
5	Fri	Brainerd d. 1747	5 57	5 39	11 42	4 45	7 5	1 12
6	Sat	7* s so. 2 40 m.	5 58	5 38	11 40	5 8	7 49	2 8
7	A	17th S. aft. Trin.	5 59	5 37	11 38	5 31	8 39	3 7
8	M	♀ ris. 4 36 m.	5 59	5 35	11 36	5 54	9 34	4 7
9	Tu	☽ runs high	6 0	5 34	11 34	6 17	10 34	5 6
10	W	[1492	6 1	5 33	11 32	6 40	11 36	6 2
11	Th	Bahamas disc.	6 1	5 32	11 30	7 2	morn.	6 55
12	Fri	7* s so. 2 16 m.	6 2	5 31	11 28	7 25	0 37	7 43
13	Sat	[for Am. 1736	6 3	5 29	11 26	7 48	1 35	8 28
14	A	Wesley emb'k.	6 4	5 28	11 25	8 10	2 32	9 9
15	M	♀ ris. 4 49 m.	6 4	5 27	11 23	8 32	3 27	9 49
16	Tu	☽ ☉. ☽ in ap.	6 5	5 26	11 21	8 54	4 20	10 27
17	W		6 6	5 25	11 19	9 17	5 14	11 6
18	Th	St. Luke	6 6	5 24	11 17	9 39	sets.	11 46
19	Fri	Cornw. sur. 1781	6 7	5 23	11 15	10 0	5 51	v 28
20	Sat	7* s so. 1 45 m.	6 8	5 21	11 13	10 22	6 24	1 13
21	A	19th S. aft. Trin.	6 9	5 20	11 12	10 43	7 4	2 2
22	M	♀ ris. 5 2 m.	6 9	5 19	11 10	11 5	7 50	2 55
23	T	☉ ent. m. ☽ r. l.	6 10	5 18	11 8	11 26	8 44	3 50
24	W	7* s so. 1 29 m.	6 11	5 17	11 6	11 47	9 45	4 47
25	Th		6 12	5 16	11 4	12 8	10 51	5 44
26	Fri		6 13	5 15	11 3	12 28	11 58	6 38
27	Sat	[Jude	6 13	5 14	11 1	12 49	morn.	7 31
28	A	Sts. Simon and	6 14	5 13	10 59	13 9	1 7	8 22
29	M	♀ rises 5 15 m.	6 15	5 12	10 57	13 29	2 16	9 12
30	T	☽ ☉. ☽ in per.	6 16	5 11	10 56	13 49	3 25	10 3
31	W	7* s so. 1 1 m.	6 17	5 11	10 54	14 8	4 35	10 55

11th Month.

NOVEMBER, 1838.

30 days.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.	Sun on Meridian.	H.	M.	S.
Full Moon,	1	6	18 E.	1	11	43	44
Third Quarter,	8	8	43 E.	5	11	43	45
New Moon,	17	1	56 M.	9	11	44	0
First Quarter,	24	0	25 E.	13	11	44	28
				17	11	45	10
				21	11	46	5
				25	11	47	13
				29	11	48	33

D.	M.	W.	Various Phenomena.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Day's length	Sun's dec.S.	Moon sets.	Moon South
				H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	° '	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th		All saints	6 17	5 10	10 52	14 28	5 36	11 50
2	Fri			6 18	5 9	10 51	14 47	rises.	morn.
3	Sat		2 rises 3 46 m.	6 19	5 8	10 49	15 6	6 24	0 48
4	A		Sup. $\delta \odot \gamma$	6 20	5 7	10 47	15 24	7 19	1 49
5	M		D r. high. Pow-	6 21	5 6	10 46	15 43	8 20	2 50
6	Tu		[der plot 1605	6 22	5 6	10 44	16 1	9 23	3 50
7	W		7*s so. 0 34 m.	6 23	5 5	10 42	16 19	10 26	4 46
8	Th			6 23	5 4	10 41	16 36	11 26	5 37
9	Fri		2 rises 3 27 m.	6 24	5 3	10 39	16 54	morn.	6 24
10	Sat		Milton d. 1674	6 25	5 3	10 38	17 11	0 24	7 7
11	A		22d S. aft. Trin.	6 26	5 2	10 36	17 27	1 20	7 47
12	M		D Ω	6 27	5 1	10 35	17 44	2 14	8 26
13	Tu		D in apogee	6 28	5 1	10 33	18 0	3 7	9 5
14	W		7*s so. 0 6 m.	6 29	5 0	10 32	18 16	4 1	9 44
15	Th			6 30	5 0	10 30	18 31	4 57	10 26
16	Fri		Tea des. Boston	6 30	4 59	10 29	18 46	5 55	11 10
17	Sat		[1773	6 31	4 59	10 27	19 1	sets.	11 58
18	S		stationary	6 32	4 58	10 26	19 16	5 47	ev 50
19	M		D runs low	6 33	4 58	10 25	19 30	6 39	1 45
20	Tu		2 ris. 2 53 m.	6 34	4 57	10 23	19 44	7 38	2 42
21	W		7*s so. 11 35 e.	6 35	4 57	10 22	19 57	8 43	3 39
22	Th			6 36	4 57	10 21	20 10	9 49	4 34
23	Fri			6 37	4 56	10 20	20 23	10 57	5 26
24	Sat		$\delta \odot \eta$	6 38	4 56	10 19	20 35	morn.	6 16
25	A		N.Y. evac. 1783	6 38	4 56	10 17	20 47	0 3	7 5
26	M		D Ω	6 39	4 56	10 16	20 59	1 9	7 53
27	Tu		D in perigee	6 40	4 55	10 15	21 10	2 16	8 42
28	W		2 ris. 2 29 m.	6 41	4 55	10 14	21 20	3 24	9 34
29	Th		7*s so. 11 3 e.	6 42	4 55	10 13	21 31	4 35	10 30
30	Fri		St. Andrew	6 43	4 55	10 12	21 41	5 48	11 29

12th Month.

DECEMBER, 1838.

31 days.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	H.	M.	Sun on Meridian.	S.	M.	H.	Days
Full Moon,	1	5	27 M.		17	49	11	1
Third Quarter,	8	4	51 E.		52	50	11	5
New Moon,	16	6	17 E.		37	52	11	9
First Quarter,	23	9	0 E.		28	54	11	13
Full Moon,	30	6	29 E.		24	56	11	17
					24	58	11	21
					24	0	11	25
					22	2	11	29

D.	D.	Various Phenomena.	Sun rises	Sun sets	Day's length	Sun's dec.	S.	Moon rises.	Moon South
M	W		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	O	'	H. M.	H. M.
1	Sat	☐ ☉ ☿	6 44	4 55	10 11	21	50	rises.	morn.
2	A	Advent. ☽ r. h.	6 44	4 55	10 10	21	59	6 0	0 31
3	M		6 45	4 55	10 10	22	8	7 4	1 32
4	Tu	☿ rises 2 9 m.	6 46	4 55	10 9	22	16	8 9	2 32
5	W	7* s so. 10 40 e.	6 47	4 55	10 8	22	24	9 12	3 27
6	Th	Diet of Worms,	6 48	4 55	10 7	22	31	10 13	4 16
7	Fri	[1540	6 48	4 55	10 7	22	38	11 10	5 2
8	Sat		6 49	4 55	10 6	22	45	morn.	5 43
9	A	☐ ☉ ☿. ☽ ☿	6 50	4 55	10 5	22	51	0 5	6 23
10	M	☽ in ap.	6 51	4 55	10 5	22	57	0 59	7 2
11	Tu	Landing at Ply-	6 51	4 56	10 4	23	2	1 52	7 41
12	W	[mouth 1620	6 52	4 56	10 4	23	6	2 47	8 21
13	Th	7* s so. 10 8 e.	6 53	4 56	10 3	23	11	3 44	9 4
14	Fri	Washington d	6 53	4 56	10 3	23	14	4 44	9 51
15	Sat	[1799	6 54	4 57	10 3	23	18	5 45	10 42
16	A	Conf. N.Y. 1835	6 55	4 57	10 2	23	20	sets.	11 37
17	M	☿'s gr. elong	6 55	4 57	10 2	23	23	5 29	ev. 34
18	Tu	Sup. ☌ ☉ ☿	6 56	4 58	10 2	23	25	6 34	1 33
19	W		6 57	4 58	10 2	23	26	7 41	2 29
20	Th	☿ r. 1 17 m.	6 57	4 59	10 2	23	27	8 49	3 23
21	Fri	St. Thomas	6 58	4 59	10 2	23	28	9 56	4 14
22	Sat	☉ enters ♊	6 58	5 0	10 2	23	28	11 1	5 2
23	A	4th S. in Adv.	6 59	5 0	10 2	23	27	morn.	5 50
24	M	☿ stat. ☽ in per.	6 59	5 1	10 2	23	26	0 7	6 37
25	Tu	Christmas	6 59	5 1	10 2	23	25	1 13	7 27
26	W	St. Stephen	7 0	5 2	10 2	23	23	2 20	8 19
27	Th	St. John	7 0	5 3	10 2	23	21	3 30	9 15
28	Fri	Innocents	7 1	5 3	10 3	23	18	4 41	10 14
29	Sat	7* so. 9 5 ev.	7 1	5 4	10 3	23	14	5 50	11 15
30	A	☽ r. high	7 1	5 5	10 3	23	11	rises.	morn.
31	M	☉ in per	7 2	5 5	10 4	23	7	5 50	0 16

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

The following is copied from, and compared with, the original roll, letter for letter, as it was passed in Convention, Geo. Washington, President and deputy from Virginia, September 17th, 1787. The original document is presented as first drafted, to which the various amendments are appended.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

We, The People of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free Persons, includ-

ing those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New-Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New-Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North-Carolina five, South-Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

SECTION 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one-third may be chosen every second Year; and if vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when Elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro-tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments: When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two-thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honour, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

SECTION 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such meeting shall be on the First Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different Day.

SECTION 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent Members, in such manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two-thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one-fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECTION 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no Person holding any office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

SECTION 7. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by Yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a Law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

SECTION 8. The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to Pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform

laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and Post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations.

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful Buildings;—And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or officer thereof.

SECTION 9. The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another: nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law: and a regular Statement and account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any Kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

SECTION 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but Gold and Silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Controul of the Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two-thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President.

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty-five Years, and been fourteen years a Resident within the United States.

In Case of the Removal of the President from office, or of his Death, Resignation, or inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the Presi-

dent and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following oath or Affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SECTION 2. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law; but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the end of their next Session.

SECTION 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

SECTION 4. The President, Vice-President and all Civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Im-

peachment for, and Conviction of, 'Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The Judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

SECTION 2. The Judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a party;—to Controversies between two or more States;—between a State and Citizens of another State;—between Citizens of different States,—between Citizens of the same State claiming lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the Supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

SECTION 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them aid and Comfort.

No person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted,

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

SECTION 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

SECTION 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States, and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year one thousand eight hun-

dred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the Supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States Present; the Seventeenth Day of September, in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth. In Witness whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names,

GO. WASHINGTON, *Presidt,*
and deputy from Virginia.

Attest,
William Jackson, *Secretary,*

New-Hampshire—John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman. *Massachusetts*—Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King. *Connecticut*—Wm. Saml. Johnson, Roger Sherman. *New York*—Alexander Hamilton. *New-Jersey*—Wil. Livingston, David Brearley, Wm. Paterson: Jona: Dayton. *Pennsylvania*—B. Franklin, Thomas Mifflin, Robt. Morris, Geo. Clymer, Thos. FitzSimons, Jared Ingersoll, James Wilson, Gouv. Morris. *Delaware*—Geo: Read, Gunning Bedford, jun., John Dickinson, Richard Bassett, Jaco: Broom. *Maryland*—James M^rHenry, Dan. of

St. Thos. Jenifer, Danl. Carroll. *Virginia*—John Blair, James Madison, Jr. *North-Carolina*—Wm. Blount, Richd. Dobbs Spaight, Hu. Williamson. *South-Carolina*—J. Rutledge, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Charles Pinckney, Pierce Butler. *Georgia*—William Few, Abr. Baldwin.

[Congress at its first session, begun and held in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 4th of March, 1789, proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, twelve amendments to the Constitution, ten of which, only, were adopted. They are the ten first following.]

AMENDMENTS

To the Constitution of the United States, ratified according to the provisions of the Vth Article of the foregoing Constitution.

ARTICLE THE FIRST. Congress shall make no Law respecting an establishment of Religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of Speech, or of the Press; or the right of the People peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a Redress of grievances.

ARTICLE THE SECOND. A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE THE THIRD. No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE THE FOURTH. The right of the People to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or Affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE THE FIFTH. No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE THE SIXTH. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and District wherein the Crime shall have been

committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the Nature and Cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the Witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining Witnesses in his favour, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE THE SEVENTH. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by Jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a Jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE THE EIGHTH. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor Excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE THE NINTH. The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE THE TENTH. The Powers not delegated to the United States, by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE THE ELEVENTH. The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE THE TWELFTH. The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all Persons voted for as President, and of all Persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate:—The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the house of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two-thirds

of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other Constitutional disability of the President. The Person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a Majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

From the American Almanac.

THE UNITED STATES ALIEN LAWS.

[The following paper containing an abstract of the Law relating to Aliens, as it regards their *right of holding and conveying property* in the different States of the Union, has been furnished by Mr. P. W. Chandler.]

The Preliminary Remarks in this paper have been condensed chiefly from Chancellor Kent's "Commentaries on American Law." With respect to the statements in relation to some of the states, there is a possibility of error, owing to the difficulty which has been experienced in procuring complete sets of the Laws of all the states. It is believed, however, that the statements may be relied on as generally correct.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.—An alien is a person born without the jurisdiction of the United States. There are some exceptions, however, to this rule, both by the English law, and by statute regulations in our own country. By the English law, the issue of public ministers abroad, and children born abroad, of English fathers, are considered as natives; but it is essential, in the latter case, that the father should go and continue abroad in the character of an Englishman. By an act of Congress, it is declared, that children of parents duly naturalized under the laws of the United States being under the age of twenty-one years, shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens; and by subsequent statutes, it would seem to be sufficient for the father to be naturalized. In regard to children of citizens of the

United States born without the limits of this country, there is a statute, passed in 1802, but it refers to those only, whose parents were citizens at that time; consequently the provision narrows rapidly by the lapse of time, and the period will soon arrive when there will be no statute regulation for the benefit of children born abroad, of American parents, and they will be obliged to resort for aid to the dormant and doubtful principles of the Common Law.

An alien cannot acquire a title to real property by descent, or by any right created by other mere operation of law; but he may purchase land or take it by devise, though he is exposed to the danger of being divested of the fee, and of having his lands forfeited to the state, and if he dies, the inheritance escheats of course. He may sell land to a citizen, and the conveyance is good as against himself, but the purchaser takes it subject to the right of the government to seize the land.

The better opinion is, that aliens may take a lease for years, and they are capable of acquiring, holding, and transmitting movable property, in like manner as our own citizens, and they can bring suits for the recovery and protection of that property. Even alien enemies, lawfully resident in the country, may sue and be sued as in times of peace. An alien may take a mortgage upon real estate by way of security of a debt, but it is doubtful whether he may become a valid purchaser of the mortgaged premises sold at his instance.

During the residence of aliens in this country, they owe a local allegiance and are equally bound with natives to obey all general laws for the maintenance of peace, and the preservation of order, and which do not relate specially to our own citizens. If they are guilty of any illegal act, or involved in disputes with our citizens or with each other, they are answerable to the ordinary tribunals of the country.

If an alien dies before he has taken any steps under the act of naturalization, his personal estate goes according to his will, or if he dies intestate, then according to the law of distribution of the state of his domicile at the time of his death.

If aliens come here, with an intention to make this country their permanent residence, they will have many inducements to become citizens. The terms upon which any alien, being a free white person, can be naturalized, are prescribed by several acts of Congress. It is required, that he declare on oath, before a state court, being a court of record with a seal and clerk, and having common law jurisdiction, or before a circuit or district court of the United States, or before a clerk of either of the said courts, two years at least, before his admission, his intention to become a citizen, and to renounce his allegiance to his own sovereign.

This declaration need not be made, if the alien be a minor under twenty-one years of age, and shall have resided in the United States three years next preceding his arrival to majority. It is sufficient to be made at the time of such minor's admission, and that he then declare on oath, and prove to the satisfaction of the court, that for three years next preceding, it was his *bona fide* intention to become a citizen, and then five years residence, including the three years of his minority, will entitle him to admission as a citizen, on complying with the other requisites of the law. At the time of an alien's admission, his country must be at peace with the United States, and he must, before one of these courts, take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and likewise, on oath, renounce and abjure his native allegiance. He must, at the time of his admission, satisfy the court by other proof than his own oath, that he has resided five years, at least, within the United States, and one year, at least, within the state where the court is held; and if he shall have arrived after the 18th of June, 1812, his residence must have been continued for five years next preceding his admission, without being at any time during the five years out of the territory of the United States. He must satisfy the court, that, during that time, he has behaved as a man of good moral character, is attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. He must, at the same time, renounce any title or order of nobility, if any he hath. The law further provides, that if any alien shall die after his declaration, and before actual admission as a citizen, his widow and children shall be deemed citizens.

A person thus duly naturalized, becomes entitled to all the privileges and immunities of natural-born subjects, except that a residence of seven years is requisite to enable him to hold a seat in Congress; and no person, except a natural-born citizen, is eligible to the office of governor in some of the states, or to the office of President of the United States.

LAWS OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

After having given this general outline of the *common law* and of the statutes of the Federal government affecting aliens, it will be proper to show in what respects the former is modified or controlled by the local statute regulations of the several states; and for this purpose a brief abstract of the statutes of those states that have legislated on this subject will be given. It should be borne in mind, however, that all privileges granted to aliens by a state, are strictly local, and they are not entitled in any other state, to any privileges other than those secured to them by the laws of that state.

Maine.—Any person who has purchased real estate during alienage and afterwards become naturalized, is entitled to hold and dispose of the same, in the same manner, as if he were a natural-born citizen; and any alien, who files in any court of record, a declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and afterwards, before the expiration of three years, dies, not having been naturalized, if such alien during the three years becomes seized of any real estate, it descends to his heirs, or may be disposed of by will, in the same manner as if he were a citizen.

Alienage in the widow of a citizen is no objection to her receiving dower, nor is it any impediment to any person claiming a distributive share of personal estate, as issue, widow, or otherwise.

Vermont.—By the Constitution of this state, it is provided, that every person of good character who comes into the state, and settles, and takes an oath of allegiance to the same, may thereupon purchase, and by other just means acquire, hold, and transfer land, and after one year's residence, become entitled to all the privileges of a natural-born citizen, except that he is not capable of being elected governor, lieutenant-governor, treasurer, councillor, or representative in assembly, until after two years' residence.

Massachusetts.—The alienage of a woman does not bar her right of dower, excepting as to land conveyed by her husband, or taken from him by execution previous to February, 1813. With respect to alie is claiming a distributive share of personal estate, the law is the same as in Maine.

On the death of an alien, administration of the estate, if there be no widow or next of kin in this state, is granted, of right, to the consul or vice-consul of the nation to which he belonged, if there be any in this state.

When any person is disabled to prosecute an action in the courts of this commonwealth, by reason of his being an alien, subject, or citizen of any country at war with the United States, the time of the continuance of such war is deemed no part of the respective periods, limited by statute for the commencement of suits at law.

Connecticut.—The Superior Court, on the petition of any foreigner, who has resided in the state at least six months, may empower such person to receive and hold land for all purposes, and in the same manner as if he were a natural-born citizen.

No person who is not an inhabitant of this state, or of any of the United States, who comes to reside in any town in the state, gains a settlement in such town, unless admitted by the vote of the inhabitants, or by consent of the civil authority and select-

men of such town, or unless such person is appointed to, and executes, some public office.

New York.—Aliens are enabled to take and hold lands in fee, and to sell, mortgage, and devise, but not demise or lease the same, equally, as if they were native citizens; provided that the party had previously taken an oath, that he was a resident of, and intends always to reside in, the United States, and to become a citizen thereof as soon as he could be naturalized, and that he had taken the incipient measures required by law for that purpose. The power to sell, assign, mortgage, and devise real estate, is to continue for six years from the time of taking the oath; but the alien is not capable of taking or holding any lands, descended, devised, or conveyed to him previously to his becoming such resident, and taking the oath above mentioned; and if he dies within the six years, his heirs, being inhabitants of the United States, take by descent, equally as if he had been a citizen.

If an alien sells and disposes of any real estate, which he is entitled by law to hold and dispose of, he may take a mortgage for the purchase money, and may become a repurchaser on a sale made to enforce payment.

Aliens holding real estate by virtue of these provisions, are subject to duties, assessments, taxes, and burdens, as if they were citizens; but are incapable of voting at any election, or of serving on any jury, or of holding any civil office.

Alienage of an ancestor does not affect the inheritance; nor is it any impediment to a widow's receiving dower, if she be a resident of the state at the time of the death of the alien.

Every devise of any interest in real property to a person, who, at the time of the death of the testator is an alien, not authorized by statute to hold real estate, is void.

An alien who has not taken the preliminary measures to entitle him to naturalization, is not competent to serve as an executor.

The limitation act, so far as it affects alien enemies, is not in force during the continuance of war with their country.

New Jersey —In many respects the restraints upon the aliens' holding real estate are entirely removed in this state.

Pennsylvania.—Alien friends may purchase lands, tenements, and hereditaments within this commonwealth, not exceeding five thousand acres, and may have and hold the same as fully to all intents and purposes, as any natural-born citizen may do. They may also acquire, take, hold, and dispose of real estate by descent or devise, in as full and ample a manner, as the citizens of the state.

Delaware.—Aliens resident in this state, having made a declaration according to law, of their intention to become residents.

of the United States, are capable of holding and aliening lands; and, on the death of such aliens, their lands descend and pass in the same manner, as if they were citizens. The kindred of such aliens, if residing in the state, although aliens, may take lands by the intestate law equally with citizens, but those who do not thus reside are passed by, and the effect is the same as if they were dead.

On the death of an alien, his personal estate is distributed like that of a citizen, and it is no impediment to the kindred of an alien or other intestate that they are aliens.

Maryland.—Aliens actually residing in the state may take, hold, and dispose of real property as if they were citizens, provided that every male alien, who thus has an interest in real estate, shall, within one year after the acquisition of such real estate, make a declaration according to the laws of the United States, of his intention of becoming a citizen thereof, and shall, within twelve months after his being capable of becoming a citizen, naturalize himself.

If such alien die within the time required for his making the declaration of becoming a citizen or of being naturalized, then his lands descend in the same manner as if he were a citizen; but if it falls to a male descendant, he takes them on the same conditions as the original holder.

The heirs of any alien holding real property, may have and hold the same in like manner as citizens; but they must, if male, take it on the same conditions as the original holder.

If an alien, holding lands, neglects to make the declaration or to become naturalized, all conveyances made by him are as good as if he had complied with the law; and where naturalization is not obtained by fraud, if there be any defect in the proceedings, such defect does not invalidate any conveyances which the alien may have made.

Virginia.—Alien friends who come into the state and make a declaration before some court of record, that they intend to reside therein, are capable of taking, holding, and disposing of lands in the same manner as if they were natural-born citizens; and in case of the death of such aliens, their lands descend to their heirs, whether aliens or citizens. But the persons to whom such land is aliened or devised, or shall have descended, must come to reside in the state, and make declaration of their intention so to do within five years after such alienation, devise, or descent.

South Carolina.—In this state there are statute provisions in favor of aliens similar to those in New York.

Georgia.—Alien friends who enroll their names in the office of the clerk of the Superior Court of the county where they propose to reside, may hold, sell, and devise all kinds of personal

property, and rent houses or lands from year to year, and have the right of suing for all debts, demands, or damages other than for real estate.

When a citizen dies possessed of real estate, and leaves no heirs but aliens, the executor or administrator sells the property and pays over the proceeds to the legal representatives.

No alien may be appointed executor or administrator.

Tennessee.—When any person dies intestate, without issue, and possessed of any estate, real or personal, it descends to such persons as are next of kin to such deceased person, and resident within the United States, to the perpetual exclusion of aliens, who may be related in a nearer degree.

Kentucky.—Alien friends who reside in the commonwealth two years, may, after that period, during the continuance of their residence, receive, hold, and pass real estate in the same manner as citizens may do.

Indiana.—Alien friends may hold lands, the same as citizens, by making a declaration, according to the laws of the United States, of their *bona fide* intention of becoming citizens thereof.

Missouri.—Aliens residing in the United States who make a declaration of their intention to become citizens thereof, by taking the oath required by law, and aliens residing in the state, are capable of acquiring real estate by descent or purchase, and of aliening the same, and are to incur like duties and liabilities thereto, as if they were citizens of the United States.

In *Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, and Louisiana*, the disability of aliens to take, hold, and transmit real property, seems to be entirely removed. But aliens not domiciliated in any part of the United States are subject to pay to the last mentioned state ten per cent. on all sums which may be due to them as heirs, legatees, or donees by any succession which may be opened in the state.

In *New York, New Jersey, Maryland, South Carolina, and Georgia*, aliens may take mortgages of real estate; and in *New York, Virginia, Kentucky, and Michigan*, there are statute provisions, that, in making title by descent, it shall be no bar to a demandant, that any ancestor, through whom he derives his descent from the intestate, is or hath been an alien.

In regard to MARRIAGES, aliens stand upon the same general footing as citizens do, in all the United States. In all the states, marriage, is treated by the law as a civil contract, and not as one to be regulated by any religious establishment or religious ceremonies. All religious sects, in the United States, enjoy a perfect equality, without any distinction or priority or privilege of one over another. In some of the states there are legislative pro-

visions respecting the mode of the celebration of marriage. But these provisions are of a liberal cast, and allow the ceremony to be performed by a magistrate, or by a minister of the religious sect or denomination to which the parties belong, according to their own choice. And it may be generally stated, that marriages contracted before a magistrate or before such a minister, are valid to all intents and purposes, whether the parties are citizens or aliens, without any other formalities or ceremonies than they themselves voluntarily choose to adopt.

EXECUTIVE.

The 13th presidential term of four years, since the establishment of the government of the United States under the Constitution, began on the 4th of March, 1837; and it will expire on the 3d of March, 1841.

	<i>Salary.</i>
MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York, President,	\$25,000
RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, Vice President,	5,000

CABINET AND HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

The following are the principal officers in the *Executive Department* of the government, who form the Cabinet, and who hold their offices at the will of the President.

John Forsyth, Georgia, Secretary of State,	6,000
L. Woodbury, New Hampshire, Sec. of the Treasury,	6,000
Joel R. Poinsett, South Carolina, Secretary of War,	6,000
Mahlon Dickerson, New Jersey, Secretary of the Navy,	6,000
Amos Kendall, Kentucky, Postmaster General,	6,000
Benjamin F. Butler, New York, Attorney General,	4,000

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—JOHN FORSYTH, Secretary.

Aaron Ogden Dayton, Chief Clerk,	2,000
W. S. Derrick, (Diplomatic Bureau,)	1,600
F. Markoe, (Consullar Bureau,)	1,400
A. T. McCormick, (Home Bureau,)	1,400

PATENT OFFICE.

H. L. Ellsworth, Commissioner,	3,000
Thomas Johns, Chief Clerk,	1,700
Robert Mills, Examining Clerk,	1,500

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—LEVI WOODBURY, Secretary.

		<i>Salary.</i>	
McClintock Young, Chief Clerk,		2,000	
<i>Comptrollers.</i>		<i>Chief Clerks.</i>	
First, George Wolfe,	\$3,500	John Laub,	1,700
Second, Albion K. Paris,	3,000	John N. Moulder,	1,700
<i>Auditors.</i>			
First, Jesse Miller,	3,000	William Parker,	1,700
Second, William B. Lewis,	3,000	James Eakin,	1,700
Third, Peter Hagner,	3,000	James Thompson,	1,700
Fourth, James C. Pickett,	3,000	Thomas H. Gillis,	1,700
Fifth, Stephen Pleasanton,	3,000	Thomas Mustin,	1,700
John Campbell, Treasurer,			3,000
William B. Randolph, Chief Clerk,			1,700
Thomas L. Smith, Register,			3,000
Michael Nourse, Chief Clerk,			1,700
Henry D. Gilpin, Solicitor,			3,500

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

James S. Whitcomb, Commissioner,	3,000
John M. Moore, First Clerk of Surveys,	1,800
S. D. King, Principal Clerk,	1,800
M. Fitzhugh, Principal Clerk of Claims,	1,800
Matthew Burchard, Solicitor,	2,000

WAR DEPARTMENT.—JOEL R. POINSETT, Secretary.

J. A. Cochran, Chief Clerk,	2,000
Lawrence L. Van Kleeck, Clerk,	1,600

BOUNTY LANDS.

William Gordon, Principal,	1,400
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INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Cary A. Harris, Commissioner,	3,000
Daniel Kurtz, Chief Clerk,	1,000

PENSION OFFICE.

James L. Edwards, Commissioner,	2,500
George W. Crump, Chief Clerk,	1,600

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Roger Jones, Colonel and Adjutant-General.	
Lorenzo Thomas, 1st Lieutenant 4th Infantry.	
E. Schriver, 2d Lieutenant 4th Artillery.	
Brooke Williams, Chief Clerk,	1,150

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Salary.

Nathan Towson, Paymaster General,	2,500
N. Frye, Jun., Chief Clerk,	1,700

TOPOGRAPHICAL BUREAU.

John J. Abert, Lieut. Colonel and Topographical Eng.	
Aug. Canfield, Captain and Assistant	do.
E. B. White, Lieutenant and Assistant	do.
Robert Fowler, Clerk,	800

PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.

C. Irvine, Commissary General of Purchases,	3,000
Timothy Banger, Chief Clerk,	1,500

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

John Garland, Brevet Major.

SUBSISTANCE DEPARTMENT.

George Gibson, Brigadier General, Commissary General.	
James H. Hook, Major and Commissary of Subsistence.	
Charles G. Wilcox, Clerk,	1,350

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Thomas Lawson, Surgeon General.	2,500
Richard Johnson, Clerk,	1,150

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Major T. Cross, Acting Quartermaster General.	
T. F. Hunt, Major of 5th Infantry, Assistant.	
William A. Gordon, Clerk,	1,150

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

General Charles Gratiot, Chief Engineer.	
Lieutenant R. E. Lee,	} Assistants.
Lieutenant G. W. Cullum,	

ARMY LIST.

ALEXANDER MACOMB, *Major-General, General-in-Chief*:—Head Quarters, Washington City.

On the 19th of May, 1837, an alteration was made in the line marking the limits of the two great military divisions. This line now commences at the mouth of the Mississippi, thence proceeding up that river to Cassville, in the Territory of Wisconsin; and thence north to the line of demarkation between the United States and Canada. All west of that line forms the *Western Division*; and all east, the *Eastern Division*.

Edmund P. Gaines, *Brigadier-General*, (Major-General by brevet,) *Commander of the Western Division*;—Head Quarters Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.

Winfield Scott, *Brigadier-General*, (Major-General by brevet,) *Commander of the Eastern Division*;—Head Quarters, Elizabethtown, N. J.

Two aids-de-camp are allowed to each of the generals commanding the two divisions, and one Inspector-General is attached as chief of the staff to perform the duties of Adjutant and Inspector General.—Col. John E. Wool is Inspector-General of the Western Division; and Col. George Croghan of the Eastern Division.

The two Divisions are subdivided into the following seven Departments.

Department 1. All the country embraced within the Western Division above the 37th deg. N. Lat.

Department 2. All the country within the Western Division below the 37th deg. N. Lat.

Department 3. The States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, and the Territory of Florida.

Department 4. South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia.

Department 5. Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York.

Department 6. Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine.

Department 7. Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and that part of the Wisconsin Territory embraced within the Eastern Division.

Organization of the Army, as stated by Colonel Roger Jones, Adjutant-General, November 30th, 1836.

General Staff,	14	Ordnance Department,	308
Medical Department,	76	2 Reg's of Dragoons,	1,498
Pay Department,	18	4 Reg's of Artillery,	2,180
Purchasing Department,	3	7 Reg's of Infantry,	3,829
Corps of Engineers,	22		
Topographical Department,	10	Total,	7,958

Major-General,	1	Majors,	23
Brigadier-Generals,	2	Adjutants,	2
Adjutant-General,	1	Captains,	146
Inspectors-General,	2	First Lieutenants,	168
Quartermasters,	4	Second Lieutenants,	168
Quartermaster-General,	1	Sergeant-Majors,	13
Commissary-Gen. Subsist.,	4	Quartermaster-Sergeants,	13
Commissaries,	2	Sergeants,	473
Surgeon-General,	1	Corporals,	504

Executive

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Surgeons,	15	Principal Musicians,	16
Assistant-Surgeons,	60	Chief Buglers,	4
Paymaster-General,	1	Buglers,	40
Commissary-Gen. Purchases,	1	Musicians,	212
Paymasters,	17	Farriers and Blacksmiths,	20
Military Storekeepers,	2	Artificers,	108
Colonels,	15	Enlisted men for Ordnance,	250
Lieutenant-Colonels,	15	Privates,	5,625

Total commissioned, 648.—Total non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates, 7,310.—*Grand Total*, 7,958.

Total number of the *Militia* in the United States, as stated by Col. George Bumford, Colonel of Ordnance, Nov. 22d, 1836, 1,326,821.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.—MAHLON DICKERSON, Secretary.

John Boyle, Chief Clerk,	<i>Salary.</i> \$2,000
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NAVY COMMISSIONERS.

Isaac Chauncey, President,	3,500
Charles Morris,	3,500
A. S. Wadsworth,	3,500
C. W. Goldsborough, Secretary,	2,000
W. G. Ridgeley, Chief Clerk,	1,600

OFFICERS IN THE NAVY.

Captains,	50	Passed Midshipmen,	198
Masters Commandant,	48	Midshipmen,	256
Lieutenants,	296	Sailing Masters,	27
Surgeons,	50	Boatswains,	19
Passed Assistant Surgeons,	14	Gunners,	20
Assistant Surgeons,	43	Carpenters,	19
Pursers,	41	Sailmakers,	19
Chaplains,	9		

VESSELS OF WAR OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

SHIPS OF THE LINE.

Guns.		Guns.		Guns.	
Franklin,	74	North Carolina,	74	Vermont,	74
Washington,	74	Delaware,	74	Virginia,	74
Columbus,	74	Pennsylvania,	74	New York,	74
Ohio,	74	Alabama,	74		

FRIGATES, FIRST CLASS.

Guns.		Guns.		Guns.	
Independence,	64	United States,	44	Constitution,	44

	Guns.		Guns.		Guns.
Guerriere,	44	Hudson,	44	Sabine,	44
Java,	44	Columbia,	44	Savannah,	44
Potomac,	44	Santee,	44	Raritan,	44
Brandywine,	44	Cumberland,	44	St. Lawrence,	44

FRIGATES, SECOND CLASS.

	Guns.		Guns.
Constellation,	36	Macedonian,	36

SLOOPS OF WAR.

	Guns.		Guns.		Guns.
John Adams,	24	Boston,	18	Falmouth,	18
Cyane,	24	Lexington,	18	Fairfield,	18
Erie,	18	Vincennes,	18	Vandalia,	18
Ontario,	18	Warren,	18	St. Louis,	18
Peacock,	18	Natchez,	18	Concord,	18

SCHOONERS, ETC.

	Guns.		Guns.		Guns.
Dolphin,	12	Enterprise,	12	Porpoise,	
Grampus,	12	Boxer,	12	Fox,	3
Shark,	12	Experiment,	12	Sea Gull, (galliot)	

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.—AMOS KENDALL, Postmaster-General.

	Salary.
Charles K. Gardner, Auditor of the Post-Office,	\$3,000
Selah R. Hobbie, Assist. Postmaster-General, 1st Div.	2,500
Robert Johnson, do. do. do. 2d Div.	2,500
Daniel Coleman, do. do. do. 3d Div.	2,500
Peter G. Washington, Chief Clerk,	2,000

. ABSTRACT

From the Postmaster-General's last Report, December 4, 1837.

SIR:—On the 1st July last the post routes of the United States in operation were, as nearly as can be ascertained, 141,242 miles in extent, and the annual transportation of the mails upon them 32,597,006 miles, viz:

On horses and in sulkies,	11,999,282
In stages and coaches,	18,804,700
In steamboats and railroad cars,	1,793,024

The increase of routes in operation during the preceding year was 22,978 miles, and of the annual transportation 5,018,620.

From the 1st of January next, the post routes covered by contracts will be at least 142,877 miles in length, and the rate of annual transportation upon them 36,228,962 miles.

The number of post offices in the United States on the 1st of July last was 11,767, showing an increase of 676 within the preceding year.

The number of post offices established within the year was 956, the number discontinued 280, and the changes of post masters 2,235.

The number of post offices on the 1st instant was 12,099.

The postmasters generally perform their duties with admirable fidelity and precision.

The number of contractors in the mail service during the last year was 1,682. Of these, 430 have been fined more or less for various delinquences, and the aggregate of fines imposed, and deductions made, during the year, is \$41,705 95.

Most of the contractors have always been energetic and faithful, and, among the rest, there has been, within the last year, a very sensible improvement.

The revenue of the Department for the last year, including the estimate for deficient returns, was \$4,137,056 59

The expenditures, including an estimate of demands not adjusted, was 3,380,847 75

Excess of revenue over expenditure,	<u>756,208 84</u>
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The increase of the whole year was 20½ per cent. over the revenue of the preceding year, producing \$228,834 59 more than was estimated.

The advancement of the Department in other respects is equally satisfactory.

	In 1835.	In 1837.
Post offices	10,770	12,099
Miles of mail routes under contract	112,774	142,877
Miles of annual mail transportation	25,869,486	36,228,962
Revenue	\$2,993,576	\$4,137,056

In 1835, the Department was laboring under an extraordinary debt of \$600,000; in 1837, it has a surplus of \$800,000.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

ON A SINGLE LETTER COMPOSED OF ONE PIECE OF PAPER.

For any distance not exceeding	30 miles,	6 cents.
Over 30, and not exceeding	80 "	10 "
Over 80, and not exceeding	150 "	12½ "
Over 150, and not exceeding	400 "	18¾ "
Over 400 miles		25 "

A *Letter* composed of two pieces of paper, is charged with *double* these rates; of three pieces, with *triple*; and of four pieces, with *quadruple*. "One or more pieces of paper, mailed as

a letter, and weighing *one ounce*, shall be charged with *quadruple* postage; and at the same rate, should the weight be greater."

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

For each *Newspaper*, not carried out of the State in which it is published, or, if carried out of the State, not carried over 100 miles, 1 cent. Over 100 miles, and out of the State in which it is published, 1½ cents.

MAGAZINES AND PAMPHLETS.

If published periodically,	distance not exceeding	100 miles,	1½ cts. per sheet.
Ditto	do.	distance over	100 " 2½ " "
If <i>not</i> pub. periodically,	distance not exceeding	100 "	4 " "
Ditto	do.	distance over	100 " 6 " "

"Every *Printed Pamphlet* or *Magazine* which contains more than twenty-four pages, on a *royal* sheet, or any sheet of less dimensions, shall be charged by the sheet; and small pamphlets, printed on a half or quarter sheet, of royal or less size, shall be charged with half the amount of postage charged on a full sheet."

The postage on *Ship Letters*, if delivered at the office where the vessel arrives, is six cents, if conveyed by post, two cents in addition to the ordinary postage.

PRIVILEGE OF FRANKING.

Letters and packets to and from the following officers of the government, are by law received and conveyed by post, free of postage.

The President and Vice-President of the United States, Secretaries of State, Treasury, War, and Navy; Attorney-General; Postmaster-General, and Assistant Postmasters-General; Comptrollers, Auditors, Register, and Solicitor of the Treasury; Treasurer; Commissioner of the General Land Office; Commissioners of the Navy Board; Commissary-General; Inspectors-General; Quartermaster-General; Paymaster-General; Superintendent of Patent-Office; Speaker and Clerk of the House of Representatives; President and Secretary of the Senate; and any individual who shall have been, or may hereafter be, President of the United States; and each may receive newspapers by post, free of postage.

Each member of the Senate, and each member and delegate of the House of Representatives, may send and receive, free of postage, newspapers, letters, and packets; weighing not more than two ounces (in case of excess of weight, excess alone to be paid for,) and all documents printed by order of either House, from the period of sixty days before he takes his seat in Congress, till the next meeting of the next Congress.

Postmasters may send and receive, free of postage, letters and packets not exceeding half an ounce in weight; and they may receive one daily newspaper, each, or what is equivalent thereto.

Printers of newspapers may send one paper to each and every other printer of newspapers within the United States, free of postage, under such regulations as the Postmaster-General may provide.

THE JUDICIARY.—SUPREME COURT.

	<i>Salary.</i>
Roger B. Taney, Baltimore, Md., Chief Justice,	\$5,000
Joseph Story, Cambridge, Mass., Associate Justice,	4,500.
Smith Thompson, New York, N. Y., do.	4,500
John McLean, Cincinnati, Ohio, do.	4,500
Henry Baldwin, Pittsburg, Pa., do.	4,500
James M. Wayne, Savannah, Ga., do.	4,500
Philip P. Barbour, Gordonsville, Va. do.	4,500
John McKinley, Florence, Ala., do.	4,500
John Catron, Nashville, Ten., do.	4,500
Benj. F. Butler, Washington, D. C., Attorney-General,	4,000
Richard Peters, Philadelphia, Reporter,	1,000
William T. Carroll, Washington, Clerk,	Fees, etc.

The Supreme Court is held in the city of Washington, and has one session, annually, commencing on the second Monday of January.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

The United States are divided into the nine following judicial circuits, in each of which a Circuit Court is held twice every year, for each State, within the circuit, by a Justice of the Supreme Court, assigned to the circuit, and by the District Judge of the State or District, in which the court sits.

Presiding Judges.

1st Circuit,	Maine, N. Hampshire, Mass. and R. I.,	Justice Story.
2d do.	Vermont, Connecticut and N. Y.,	Justice Thompson.
3d do.	New Jersey and Pennsylvania,	Justice Baldwin.
4th do.	Delaware and Maryland,	Chief Justice Taney.
5th do.	Virginia and North Carolina,	Justice Barbour.
6th do.	South Carolina and Georgia,	Justice Wayne.
7th do.	Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan,	Justice McLean.
8th do.	Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri.	Justice Catron.
9th do.	{ Alabama, Mississippi, E. Dis- } { trict of Louisiana & Arkansas. }	Justice McKinley.

There is a local Circuit Court held by three Judges in the District of Columbia, specially appointed for that purpose. The Chief Justice of that Court sits also as District Judge of that District.

GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

Constitution of the State of Mississippi, as revised in Convention, on the twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1832.

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

That the general, great and essential principles of liberty and free government may be recognized and established, we declare:—

Sec. 1. That all freemen, when they form a social compact, are equal in rights; and that no man, or set of men, are entitled to exclusive, separate public emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services.

Sec. 2. That all political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and established for their benefit; and, therefore, they have at all times an unalienable and indefeasible right to alter or abolish their form of government, in such manner as they may think expedient.

Sec. 3. The exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination, shall forever be free to all persons in this State: *Provided*, That the right hereby declared and established shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace and safety of the State.

Sec. 4. No preference shall ever be given by law to any religious sect, or mode of worship.

Sec. 5. That no person shall be molested for his opinions on any subject whatever, nor suffer any civil or political incapacity, or acquire any civil or political advantage, in consequence of such opinions, except in cases provided for in this Constitution.

Sec. 6. Every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects; being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

Sec. 7. No law shall ever be passed to curtail or restrain the liberty of speech, or of the press.

Sec. 8. In all prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libellous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts.

Sec. 9. That the people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions from unreasonable seizures and searches; and that no warrant to search any place, or to seize any person or things, shall issue without describing the place to be searched, and the person or thing to be seized, as nearly as may be, nor without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation.

Sec. 10. That in all criminal prosecutions the accused hath a right to be heard, by himself or counsel, or both; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted by the witnesses against him; to have a compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and in all prosecutions by indictment or information a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the county where the offence was committed; that he cannot be compelled to give evidence against himself, nor can he be deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by due course of law.

Sec. 11. No person shall be accused, arrested or detained, except in cases ascertained by law, and according to the form which the same has prescribed; and no person shall be punished but in virtue of a law established and promulgated prior to the offence, and legally applied.

Sec. 12. That no person shall, for any indictable offence, be proceeded against criminally by information; except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or the militia, when in actual service, or by leave of the Court, for misdemeanor in office.

Sec. 13. No person shall, for the same offence, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall any person's property be taken or applied to public use without the consent of the Legislature, and without just compensation being first made therefor.

Sec. 14. That all courts shall be open, and every person for

an injury done him in his lands, goods, person, or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice administered without sale, denial or delay.

Sec. 15. That no power of suspending laws shall be exercised, except by the Legislature, or its authority.

Sec. 16. That excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishments inflicted.

Sec. 17. That all prisoners shall before conviction be bailable by sufficient securities, except for capital offences, where the proof is evident, or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless, when in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

Sec. 18. That the person of a debtor, when there is not strong presumption of fraud, shall not be detained in prison, after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 19. No conviction for any offence shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate: The Legislature shall pass no bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, nor law impairing the obligation of contracts.

Sec. 20. No property qualification for eligibility to office, or for the right of suffrage, shall ever be required by law in this State.

Sec. 21. That the estates of suicides shall descend or vest as in cases of natural death: and if any person shall be killed by casualty, there shall be no forfeiture by reason thereof.

Sec. 22. That the citizens have a right in a peaceable manner, to assemble together for their common good, and to apply to those vested with the powers of government for redress of grievances, or other proper purposes; by petition, address or remonstrance.

Sec. 23. Every citizen has a right to bear arms in defence of himself and of the State.

Sec. 24. No standing army shall be kept up without the consent of the Legislature; and the military shall in all cases, and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power.

Sec. 25. That no soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, or in time of war, but in manner to be prescribed by law.

Sec. 26. That no hereditary emoluments, privileges or honors shall ever be granted or conferred in this State.

Sec. 27. Emigration from this State shall not be prohibited, nor shall any free white citizen of this State ever be exiled under any pretence whatever.

Sec. 28. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate.

Sec. 29. No person shall be debarred from prosecuting or de-

sending any civil cause for or against him or herself before any tribunal in this State, by him or herself, or counsel, or both.

Sec. 30. No person shall ever be appointed or elected to any office in this State for life or during good behavior; but the tenure of all offices shall be for some limited period of time, if the person appointed or elected thereto shall so long behave well.

CONCLUSION.

To guard against transgressions of the high powers herein delegated; *We Declare*, that every thing in this article is excepted out of the general powers of government, and shall forever remain inviolate; and that all laws contrary thereto, or to the following provisions shall be void.

ARTICLE II.

DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

Sec. 1. The powers of the government of the State of Mississippi shall be divided into three distinct departments, and each of them confided to a separate body of magistracy; to wit: those which are Legislative to one, those which are Judicial to another, and those which are Executive to another.

Sec. 2. No person, or collection of persons, being of one of these departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others, except in the instances hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

ARTICLE III.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Sec. 1. Every free white male person of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, who shall be a citizen of the United States, and shall have resided in this State one year next preceding an election, and the last four months within the county, city or town in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed a qualified elector. And any such qualified elector who may happen to be in any county, city or town, other than that of his residence at the time of an election, or who shall have removed to any county, city or town within four months preceding the election, from any county, city or town, in which he would have been a qualified elector, had he not so removed, may vote for any State or District officer or member of Congress, for whom he could have voted in the county of his residence, or the county, city or town, from which he may have so removed.

Sec. 2. Electors shall, in all cases, except in those of treason, felony or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest, during

their attendance on elections, and going to and returning from the same.

Sec. 3. The first election shall be by ballot, and all future elections by the people, shall be regulated by law.

Sec. 4. The legislative power of this State shall be vested in two distinct branches: the one to be styled "the Senate," the other "the House of Representatives;" and both together "The Legislature of the State of Mississippi." And the style of their laws shall be, "*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi.*"

Sec. 5. The members of the House of Representatives shall be chosen by the qualified electors, and shall serve for the term of two years, from the day of the commencement of the general election, and no longer.

Sec. 6. The representatives shall be chosen every two years, on the first Monday and day following in November.

Sec. 7. No person shall be a representative unless he be a citizen of the United States, and shall have been an inhabitant of this State two years next preceding his election, and the last year thereof a resident of the county, city or town for which he shall be chosen, and shall have attained the age of twenty-one years.

Sec. 8. Elections for representatives for the several counties, shall be held at the places of holding their respective courts, or in the several election districts into which the county may be divided: *Provided*, That when it shall appear to the Legislature, that any city or town hath a number of free white inhabitants, equal to the ratio then fixed, such city or town shall have a separate representation, according to the number of free white inhabitants therein, which shall be retained so long as such city or town shall contain a number of free white inhabitants equal to the existing ratio, and thereafter and during the existence of the right of separate representation in such city or town, elections for the county in which such city or town entitled to a separate representation is situated, shall not be held in such city or town. *And provided*, That if the residuum or fraction of any city or town, entitled to separate representation shall, when added to the residuum in the county in which it may lie, be equal to the ratio fixed by law, for one representative; then the aforesaid county, city or town, having the largest residuum, shall be entitled to such representation: *And provided also*, That when there are two or more counties adjoining, which have residuums over and above the ratio then fixed by law, if said residuums, when added together, will amount to such ratio, in that case one representative shall be added to that county having the largest residuum.

Sec. 9. The Legislature shall at their first session, and at periods of not less than every four, nor more than every six years,

until the year 1845; and thereafter at periods of not less than every four, nor more than every eight years, cause an enumeration to be made of all the free white inhabitants of this State, and the whole number of Representatives shall at the several periods of making such enumeration be fixed by the Legislature, and apportioned among the several counties, cities or towns entitled to separate representation, according to the number of free white inhabitants in each, and shall not be less than thirty-six, nor more than one hundred: *Provided, however,* That each county shall always be entitled to at least one Representative.

Sec. 10. The whole number of Senators shall, at the several periods of making the enumeration before mentioned, be fixed by the Legislature, and apportioned among the several districts to be established by law, according to the number of free white inhabitants in each, and shall never be less than one-fourth, nor more than one-third, of the whole number of Representatives.

Sec. 11. The Senators shall be chosen by the qualified electors, for four years, and on their being convened in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided by lot from their respective districts into two classes, as nearly equal as can be. And the seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year.

Sec. 12. Such mode of classifying new additional Senators shall be observed, as will as nearly as possible preserve an equality of numbers in each class.

Sec. 13. When a Senatorial district shall be composed of two or more counties, it shall not be entirely separated by any county belonging to another district; and no county shall be divided in forming a district.

Sec. 14. No person shall be a Senator unless he be a citizen of the United States, and shall have been an inhabitant of this State four years next preceding his election, and the last year thereof a resident of the district for which he shall be chosen, and have attained the age of thirty years.

Sec. 15. The house of representatives, when assembled, shall choose a speaker and its other officers, and the senate shall choose a president and its officers, and each house shall judge of the qualifications and elections of its own members, but a contested election shall be determined in such manner as shall be directed by law. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Sec. 16. Each house may determine the rules of its own proceedings, punish members for disorderly behaviour, and with the consent of two-thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for

the same cause; and shall have all other powers necessary for a branch of the legislature of a free and independent State.

Sec. 17. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall at the desire of any three members present, be entered on the journal.

Sec. 18. When vacancies happen in either house, the governor, or the person exercising the powers of the governor, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

Sec. 19. Senators and Representatives shall in all cases, except of treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of the Legislature, and in going to and returning from the same, allowing one day for every twenty miles such member may reside from the place at which the Legislature is convened.

Sec. 20. Each house may punish, by imprisonment, during the session, any person not a member, for disrespectful or disorderly behavior in its presence, or for obstructing any of its proceedings: *Provided*, such imprisonment shall not, at any one time, exceed forty-eight hours.

Sec. 21. The doors of each house shall be open, except on such occasions of great emergency, as, in the opinion of the house, may require secrecy.

Sec. 22. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they may be sitting.

Sec. 23. Bills may originate in either house, and be amended, altered or rejected by the other, but no bill shall have the force of a law, until on three several days, it be read in each house, and free discussion be allowed thereon, unless four-fifths of the house in which the bill shall be pending, may deem it expedient to dispense with this rule; and every bill having passed both houses, shall be signed by the speaker and president of their respective houses.

Sec. 24. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may amend or reject them as other bills.

Sec. 25. Each member of the Legislature shall receive from the public treasury a compensation for his services, which may be increased or diminished by law; but no increase of compensation shall take effect during the session at which such increase shall have been made.

Sec. 26. No Senator or Representative shall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, nor for one year thereafter, be appointed to any civil office of profit under this State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have

been increased, during such term; except such offices as may be filled by elections by the people, and no member of either house of the Legislature shall, after the commencement of the first session of the Legislature after his election, and during the remainder of the term for which he is elected, be eligible to any office or place, the appointment to which may be made in whole or in part by either branch of the Legislature.

Sec. 27. No judge of any court of law or equity, secretary of state, attorney general, clerk of any court of record, sheriff or collector, or any person holding a lucrative office under the United States or this State, shall be eligible to the Legislature: *Provided*, That offices in the militia, to which there is attached no annual salary, and the office of justice of the peace, shall not be deemed lucrative.

Sec. 28. No person who hath heretofore been, or hereafter may be, a collector or holder of public moneys, shall have a seat in either house of the Legislature, until such person shall have accounted for, and paid into the treasury, all sums for which he may be accountable.

Sec. 29. The first election for senators and representatives shall be general throughout the state, and shall be held on the first Monday and day following in November, 1833; and thereafter, there shall be biennial elections for senators to fill the places of those whose term of service may have expired.

Sec. 30. The first and all future sessions of the legislature shall be held in the town of Jackson, in the county of Hinds, until the year 1850. During the first session thereafter, the legislature shall have power to designate by law the permanent seat of Government: *Provided, however*, That unless such designation be then made by law, the seat of Government shall continue permanently at the town of Jackson. The first session shall commence on the third Monday in November, in the year 1833. And in every two years thereafter, at such time as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 31. The Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor of Public Accounts and Attorney General shall reside at the seat of Government.

ARTICLE IV.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Sec. 1. The Judicial power of this state shall be vested in one High Court of Errors and Appeals, and such other courts of law and equity as are hereafter provided for in this constitution.

Sec. 2. The High Court of Errors and Appeals shall con-

sist of three judges, any two of whom shall form a quorum. The legislature shall divide the state into three districts, and the qualified electors of each district shall elect one of said judges for the term of six years.

Sec. 3. The office of one of said judges shall be vacated in two years, and of one in four years, and of one in six years, so that at the expiration of every two years, one of said judges shall be elected as aforesaid.

Sec. 4. The High Court of Errors and Appeals shall have no jurisdiction, but such as properly belongs to a court of errors and appeals.

Sec. 5. All vacancies that may occur in said court, from death, resignation or removal, shall be filled by election as aforesaid: *Provided, however,* That if the unexpired term do not exceed one year, the vacancy shall be filled by executive appointment.

Sec. 6. No person shall be eligible to the office of Judge of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, who shall not have attained, at the time of his election, the age of thirty years.

Sec. 7. The High Court of Errors and Appeals shall be held twice in each year, at such place as the Legislature shall direct, until the year eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and afterwards at the seat of government of the state.

Sec. 8. The Secretary of State, on receiving all the official returns of the first election, shall proceed, forthwith, in the presence and with the assistance of two justices of the peace, to determine by lot among the three candidates having the highest number of votes, which of said judges elect shall serve for the term of two years, which shall serve for the term of four years, and which shall serve for the term of six years, and having so determined the same it shall be the duty of the governor to issue commissions accordingly.

Sec. 9. No judge shall sit on the trial of any cause when the parties or either of them shall be connected with him by affinity or consanguinity, or when he may be interested in the same, except by consent of the Judge and of the parties; and whenever a quorum of said court are situated as aforesaid, the governor of the state shall in such case specially commission two or more men of law knowledge for the determination thereof.

Sec. 10. The Judges of said court shall receive for their services a compensation to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sec. 11. The Judges of the Circuit Court shall be elected by the qualified electors of each judicial district, and hold their

offices for the term of four years, and reside in their respective districts.

Sec. 12. No person shall be eligible to the office of Judge of the Circuit Court, who shall not at the time of his election, have attained the age of twenty-six years.

Sec. 13. The state shall be divided into convenient districts, and each district shall contain not less than three nor more than twelve counties.

Sec. 14. The Circuit Court shall have original jurisdiction in all matters, civil and criminal, within this state; but in civil cases only when the principal of the sum in controversy exceeds fifty dollars.

Sec. 15. A Circuit Court shall be held in each county of this state, at least twice in each year; and the judges of said courts shall interchange circuits with each other, in such manner as may be prescribed by law, and shall receive for their services a compensation to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sec. 16. A separate Superior Court of Chancery shall be established, with full jurisdiction in all matters of equity; *Provided, however,* The Legislature may give to the Circuit Courts of each county equity jurisdiction in all cases where the value of the thing, or amount in controversy, does not exceed five hundred dollars; also, in all cases of divorce, and for the foreclosure of mortgages. The chancellor shall be elected by the qualified electors of the whole state, for the term of six years, and shall be at least thirty years old at the time of his election.

Sec. 17. The style of all process shall be "The State of Mississippi," and all prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of "The State of Mississippi," and shall conclude "against the peace and dignity of the same."

Sec. 18. A court of probates shall be established in each county of this state, with jurisdiction in all matters testamentary and of administration in orphans' business and the allotment of dower, in cases of idiocy and lunacy, and of persons *non compos mentis*. The judge of said court shall be elected by the qualified electors of the respective counties, for the term of two years.

Sec. 19. The clerk of the High Court of Errors and Appeals shall be appointed by said court for the term of four years, and the clerks of the circuit, probate and other inferior courts, shall be elected by the qualified electors of the respective counties, and shall hold their offices for the term of two years.

Sec. 20. The qualified electors of each county shall elect five persons for the term of two years, who shall constitute a board of police for each county, a majority of whom may transact business, which body shall have full jurisdiction over roads, highways, ferries and bridges, and all other matters of county police; and shall order all county elections to fill vacancies that may occur in the offices of their respective counties: The clerk of the Court of Probates shall be the clerk of the Board of County Police

Sec. 21. No person shall be eligible as a member of said board, who shall not have resided one year in the county; but this qualification shall not extend to such new counties as may hereafter be established until one year after their organization; and all vacancies that may occur in said board shall be supplied by election as aforesaid to fill the unexpired term.

Sec. 22. The Judges of all the courts of this state, and also the members of the board of county police, shall in virtue of their offices be conservators of the peace, and shall be by law vested with ample powers in this respect.

Sec. 23. A competent number of justices of the peace and constables shall be chosen in each county by the qualified electors thereof, by districts, who shall hold their offices for the term of two years; the jurisdiction of justices of the peace shall be limited to causes in which the principal of the amount in controversy shall not exceed fifty dollars: in all causes tried by a justice of the peace, the right of appeal shall be secured under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 24. The legislature may from time to time establish such other inferior courts as may be deemed necessary, and abolish the same whenever they shall deem it expedient.

Sec. 25. There shall be an attorney general elected by the qualified electors of the state; and a competent number of district attorneys shall be elected by the qualified voters of their respective districts; whose compensation and term of service shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 26. The legislature shall provide by law for determining contested elections of Judges of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, of the Circuit and Probate Courts, and other officers.

Sec. 27. The judges of the several courts of this state, for wilful neglect of duty or other reasonable cause, shall be removed by the governor on the address of two-thirds of both houses of the legislature; the address to be by joint vote of both houses. The cause or causes for which such removal shall be required, shall be stated at length in such address, and on

the journals of each house. The judge so intended to be removed, shall be notified and admitted to a hearing in his own defence before any vote for such address shall pass: The vote on such address shall be taken by yeas and nays, and entered on the journals of each house.

Sec. 28. Judges of probate, clerks, sheriffs, and other county officers, for wilful neglect of duty, or misdemeanor in office, shall be liable to presentment or indictment by a grand jury, and trial by petit jury, and upon conviction shall be removed from office.

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Sec. 1. The chief executive power of this state shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for two years from the time of his installation.

Sec. 2. The governor shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state. The returns of every election for governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government, directed to the secretary of state, who shall deliver them to the speaker of the house of representatives, at the next ensuing session of the legislature, during the first week of which session the said speaker shall open and publish them in the presence of both houses of the legislature. The person having the highest number of votes shall be governor, but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes then one of them shall be chosen governor by the joint ballot of both houses of the legislature. Contested elections for governor shall be determined by both houses of the legislature, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. The governor shall be at least thirty years of age, shall have been a citizen of the United States for twenty years, shall have resided in this state at least five years next preceding the day of his election, and shall not be capable of holding the office more than four years in any term of six years.

Sec. 4. He shall at stated times receive for his services a compensation which shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which he shall be elected.

Sec. 5. He shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of this state, and of the militia, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

Sec. 6. He may require information in writing, from the officers in the executive department, on any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

Sec. 7. He may in cases of emergency, convene the legislature at the seat of government, or at a different place, if that shall have become, since their last adjournment, dangerous from an enemy or from disease; and in case of disagreement between the two houses with respect to the time of adjournment, adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper, not beyond the day of the next stated meeting of the legislature.

Sec. 8. He shall from time to time give to the legislature, information of the state for the government, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem necessary and expedient.

Sec. 9. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Sec. 10. In all criminal and penal cases, except in those of treason and impeachment, he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons, and remit fines, and in cases of forfeiture to stay the collection until the end of the next session of the legislature, and to remit forfeitures by and with the advice and consent of the senate. In cases of treason he shall have power to grant reprieves by and with the advice and consent of the senate, but may respite the sentence until the end of the next session of the legislature.

Sec. 11. All commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the state of Mississippi, be sealed with the great seal and signed by the governor, and be attested by the secretary of state.

Sec. 12. There shall be a seal of this state, which shall be kept by the governor, and used by him officially, and shall be called the great seal of the state of Mississippi.

Sec. 13. All vacancies not provided for in this constitution, shall be filled in such manner as the legislature may prescribe.

Sec. 14. The secretary of state shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state, and shall continue in office during the term of two years. He shall keep a fair register of all the official acts and proceedings of the governor, and shall when required, lay the same and all papers, minutes and vouchers relative thereto before the legislature, and shall perform such other duties as may be required of him by law.

Sec. 15. Every bill which shall have passed both houses of the legislature shall be presented to the governor, if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it shall have originated, which shall enter the objections at large upon their journals, and proceed to consider it, if after such reconsideration two-thirds of the house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent with the

objections to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law: but in such case the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill, shall be entered on the journals of each house respectively: if any bill shall not be returned by the governor within six days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature by their adjournment prevents its return, in which case it shall not become a law.

Sec. 16. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of both houses may be necessary, except resolutions, for the purpose of obtaining the joint action of both houses, and on questions of adjournment, shall be presented to the governor, and before it shall take effect be approved by him, or being disapproved, shall be repassed by both houses according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Sec. 17. Whenever the office of governor shall become vacant by death, resignation, removal from office or otherwise, the president of the senate shall exercise the office of governor until another governor shall be duly qualified; and in case of the death, resignation, removal from office or other disqualification of the president of the senate so exercising the office of governor, the speaker of the house of representatives shall exercise the office, until the president of the senate shall have been chosen, and when the office of governor, president of the senate, and speaker of the house shall become vacant in the recess of the senate, the person acting as secretary of state for the time being, shall by proclamation convene the senate, that a president may be chosen to exercise the office of governor.

Sec. 18. When either the president or speaker of the house of representatives shall so exercise said office, he shall receive the compensation of governor only, and his duties as president or speaker shall be suspended, and the senate or house of representatives, as the case may be, shall fill the vacancy until his duties as governor shall cease.

Sec. 19. A sheriff and one or more coroners, a treasurer, surveyor and ranger shall be elected in each county by the qualified electors thereof, who shall hold their offices for two years, unless sooner removed; except that the coroner shall hold his office until his successor be duly qualified.

Sec. 20. A state treasurer and auditor of public accounts shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state, who shall

hold their offices for the term of two years, unless sooner removed.

MILITIA.

Sec. 1. The legislature shall provide by law, for organizing and disciplining the militia of this state, in such manner as they shall deem expedient, not incompatible with the constitution and laws of the United States, in relation thereto.

Sec. 2. Commissioned officers of the militia, (staff officers and the officers of volunteer companies excepted) shall be elected by the persons liable to perform military duty, and the qualified electors within their respective commands, and shall be commissioned by the governor.

Sec. 3. The governor shall have power to call forth the militia to execute the laws of the State, to suppress insurrection, and repel invasion.

ARTICLE VI.

IMPEACHMENTS.

Sec. 1. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeaching.

Sec. 2. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate:— When sitting for that purpose the senators shall be on oath or affirmation: No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the members present.

Sec. 3. The governor, and all civil officers, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office; but judgment in such cases shall not extend further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office, of honor, trust, or profit, under the state: but the party convicted shall nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial and punishment, according to law, as in other cases.

ARTICLE VII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Sec. 1. Members of the legislature, and all officers, executive and judicial, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, shall take the following oath or affirmation, to wit: "I solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of Mississippi, so long as I continue a citizen thereof, and that I will faithfully discharge to the best of my abilities, the duties of the office of ——— according to law. So help me God."

Sec. 2. The legislature shall pass such laws to prevent the evil practice of duelling as they may deem necessary, and may require all officers before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, to take the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear, (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I have not been engaged in a duel, by sending or accepting a challenge to fight a duel, or by fighting a duel since the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, nor will I be so engaged during my continuance in office. So help me God."

Sec. 3. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or his own confession in open court.

Sec. 4. Every person shall be disqualified from holding an office or place of honor or profit under the authority of this state, who shall be convicted of having given or offered any bribe, to procure his election. Laws shall be made to exclude from office and from suffrage those who shall hereafter be convicted of bribery, perjury, forgery, or other high crimes or misdemeanors. The privilege of free suffrage shall be supported by laws regulating elections and prohibiting, under adequate penalties, all undue influence therein, from power, bribery, tumult, or other improper conduct.

Sec. 5. No person who denies the being of a God, or a future state of rewards and punishments, shall hold any office in the civil department of this state.

Sec. 6. No laws of a general nature, unless otherwise provided for, shall be enforced until sixty days after the passage thereof.

Sec. 7. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of an appropriation made by law; nor shall any appropriation of money for the support of an army be made for a longer term than one year.

Sec. 8. No money from the Treasury shall be appropriated to objects of Internal Improvement, unless a bill for that purpose be approved by two-thirds of both branches of the legislature; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of public moneys shall be published annually.

Sec. 9. No law shall ever be passed to raise a loan of money upon the credit of the state, or to pledge the faith of the state for the payment or redemption of any loan or debt, unless such law be proposed in the Senate or House of Representatives, and be agreed to by a majority of the members of each house, and entered on their journals with the yeas and

nays taken thereon, and be referred to the next succeeding legislature, and published for three months previous to the next regular election, in three newspapers of this state; and unless a majority of each branch of the legislature so elected, after such publication, shall agree to, and pass such law; and in such case the yeas and nays shall be taken, and entered on the journals of each house: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be so construed as to prevent the legislature from negotiating a further loan of one and a half million of dollars, and vesting the same in stock reserved to the state by the charter of the Planters' Bank of the State of Mississippi.

Sec. 10. The legislature shall direct by law in what manner and in what courts, suits may be brought against the state.

Sec. 11. Absence on business of this state, or of the United States, or on a visit, or necessary private business, shall not cause a forfeiture of citizenship or residence once obtained.

Sec. 12. It shall be the duty of the legislature to regulate by law, the cases in which deductions shall be made from salaries of public officers for neglect of duty in their official capacity, and the amount of such deduction.

Sec. 13. No member of congress, nor any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States, (the office of post master excepted,) or any other state of the Union, or under any foreign power, shall hold or exercise any office of trust or profit under this state.

Sec. 14. Religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government, the preservation of liberty, and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education, shall forever be encouraged in this state.

Sec. 15. Divorces from the bonds of matrimony shall not be granted, but in cases provided for by law, by suit in Chancery.

Sec. 16. Returns of all elections by the people shall be made to the secretary of state, in such a manner as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 17. No new county shall be established by the legislature, which shall reduce the county or counties, or either of them, from which it may be taken, to less contents than five hundred and seventy-six square miles, nor shall any new county be laid off of less contents.

Sec. 18. The legislature shall have power to admit to all the rights and privileges of free white citizens of this state, all such persons of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians, as shall choose to remain in this state, upon such terms as the legislature may from time to time deem proper.

SLAVES.

Sec. 1. The legislature shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves without the consent of their owners, unless where the slave shall have rendered to the state some distinguished service, in which case the owner shall be paid a full equivalent for the slave so emancipated. They shall have no power to prevent emigrants to this state from bringing with them such persons as are deemed slaves by the laws of any one of the United States, so long as any person of the same age or description shall be continued in slavery by the laws of this state: *Provided*, That such person or slave be the *bona fide* property of such emigrants: *And provided, also*, That laws may be passed to prohibit the introduction into this state, of slaves who may have committed high crimes in other states. They shall have power to pass laws to permit the owners of slaves to emancipate them, saving the rights of creditors, and preventing them from becoming a public charge. They shall have full power to oblige the owners of slaves to treat them with humanity, to provide for them necessary clothing and provisions, to abstain from all injuries to them extending to life or limb, and in case of their neglect or refusal to comply with the direction of such laws, to have such slave or slaves sold for the benefit of the owner or owners.

Sec. 2. The introduction of slaves into this state as merchandize or for sale; shall be prohibited from and after the first day of May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three: *Provided*, That the actual settler or settlers shall not be prohibited from purchasing slaves in any state in this Union, and bringing them into this state for their own individual use, until the year eighteen hundred and forty-five.

Sec. 3. In the prosecution of slaves for crimes of which the punishment is not capital, no inquest by a grand jury shall be necessary: but the proceedings in such cases shall be regulated by law.

MODE OF REVISING THE CONSTITUTION.

Whenever two-thirds of each branch of the legislature shall deem any change, alteration or amendment necessary to this Constitution, such proposed change, alteration or amendment shall be read and passed by a majority of two-thirds of each house respectively on each day, for three several days; public notice thereof shall then be given by the secretary of state at least sixth months preceding the next general election, at which the qualified electors shall vote directly for or against such change, alteration or amendment; and if it shall appear

that a majority of the qualified electors voting for members of the legislature, shall have voted for the proposed change, alteration or amendment, then it shall be inserted by the next succeeding legislature, as a part of this Constitution, and not otherwise.

SCHEDULE.

Sec. 1. All rights vested, and all liabilities incurred shall remain the same as if this Constitution had not been adopted.

Sec. 2. All suits at law or in equity, now pending in the several courts of this state, may be transferred to such court as may have proper jurisdiction thereof.

Sec. 3. The governor, and all officers, civil and military, now holding commissions under the authority of this state, shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices until they shall be superseded pursuant to the provisions of this Constitution, and until their successors be duly qualified.

Sec. 4. All laws now in force in this state, not repugnant to this Constitution, shall continue to operate until they shall expire by their own limitation, or be altered or repealed by the legislature.

Sec. 5. Immediately upon the adoption of this Constitution, the president of this convention shall issue writs of election directed to the sheriffs of the several counties, requiring them to cause an election to be held on the first Monday and day following in December next, for members of the legislature, at the respective places of holding elections in said counties, which elections shall be conducted in the manner prescribed by the existing election laws of this state: and the members of the legislature thus elected, shall continue in office until the next general election, and shall convene at the seat of government on the first Monday in January, eighteen hundred and thirty-three; and shall at their first session order an election to be held in every county of this state, on the first Monday in May and day following, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, for all state and county officers under this Constitution (members of the legislature excepted,) and the officers then elected shall continue in office until the succeeding general election and after, in the same manner as if the election had taken place at the time last aforesaid.

Sec. 6. Until the first enumeration shall be made, as directed by this Constitution, the apportionment of senators and representatives among the several districts and counties in this state, shall remain as at present fixed by law.

P. RUTILIUS R. PRAY, *President of the Convention,*
and *Representative from the county of Hancock.*

Attest:—JOHN H. MALLORY, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

ALEXANDER G. McNUTT, GOVERNOR.....Salary per annum, \$3,000.
 BARRY W. BENSON, Secretary of State, Salary \$2,000 | JAMES PHILIPS, State Treasurer, - - - Salary \$2,000
 A. B. SAUNDERS, Auditor of Pub. Accounts, " 2,000 | THOMAS F. COLLINS, Attorney General, " 1,000

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Post Offices.</i>	<i>Places of Nativity.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Years in the state.</i>
Bingaman A. L. Pres't.	Adams	Natchez	Mississippi	Planter	36	36
Allsbury Hanson	Jackson	Biloxi	Virginia	Fisherman		
Augustus George B.	Noxubee and Winston	Macon	Alabama	Planter	34	5
Bell John	{ Pontotoc, Chickasaw and Itawamba	Pontotoc	Kentucky	Planter	42	17
Boyd Gordon D.	{ Attalla, Leake and Neshoba	Kosciusko	Kentucky	Attorney at Law	35	14
Brown William M.	Carroll & Tallahatchie	Carrollton	Kentucky	Planter	31	5
Coffee Thomas J.	Rankin and Simpson	Brandon	North Carolina	Planter	31	13
Dease O. C.	{ Jasper, Newton, Scott and Smith	Paulding	Mississippi	Planter	33	33
Farrar P. W.	Wilkinson	Woodville	Kentucky	Attorney at Law	30	11
Grauberry Seth	Copiah	Gallatin	North Carolina	Planter	50	20

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE—CONTINUED.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Post Offices.</i>	<i>Places of Nativity.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Years in the State.</i>
Grayson Spencer M.	Yazoo	Benton	Virginia	Att'y and Planter	35	19
Greene Thomas M.	Warren	Warrenton	Mississippi	Planter	32	32
Hadley T. B. J.	Hinds	Jackson	South Carolina	Planter	36	30
Haley David W.	Madison	Madisonville		Planter		
Ives Thomas B.	Yallabusha	Coffeeville	North Carolina	Planter	35	7
Keirn Garrett	Holmes					
Kyle Claiborne	Marshall	Holly Springs	Tennessee	Planter	37	10
Marshall Jos. A.	Kemper & Lauderdale	De Kalb	Tennessee	Att Plant. & Mer't	30	4
Matthews S.	Tippah & Tishamingo	Salem	Alabama	Planter	32	4
Maury J. H.	Claiborne	Port Gibson	Tennessee	Planter	41	11
Montgomery Hugh	Jefferson and Franklin	Fayette	Maryland	Planter	50	34
Pope Frederick	Covington and Marion	Meadville	South Carolina	Planter	37	27
Ragsdale Samuel	Mouroe	Athens	North Carolina	Physician	32	8
Rayburn John	Lafayette and Panola	Panola	Virginia	Planter	41	4
Runnels Harman	Lawrence	Monticello	North Carolina	Planter	78	38
Traweck C.	Pike					
Tucker T. M.	Lowndes	Columbus	North Carolina	Attorney at Law	36	20
Wall John	Amite	Liberty	South Carolina	Planter	38	27
Walton James	Oakthibbeha & Choctaw	Starkville	South Carolina	Planter	38	8
Walker Felix H.	{ Koahoma, Bolivar, Washington, De Soto and Tunica	Hernando	North Carolina	Attorney at Law	37	17

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

King John W <i>Speaker</i>	Rankin	Brandon	North Carolina	Physician	27	7
Anderson B D	Pontotoc	Pontotoc	Virginia	Planter	27	5
Armat Thomas	City of Natchez	Natchez	Maryland	Attorney at Law	27	5
Ball Walter H	Tunica	Peyton	Kentucky	Planter	33	6
Barnes Benjamin B	Marion	Columbia	Mississippi	"	28	28
Bond John	Hancock	Shieldsboro	North Carolina	"	56	31
Brown A G	Copiah	Gallatin	South Carolina	Attorney at Law	24	16
Brown Epps R	Lauderdale	Marion	Georgia	Merchant	26	3
Butler Samuel	Lowndes	Columbus	South Carolina	Planter	42	4
Carter H R	Chickasaw	Houston	Virginia	Attorney at Law	25	3
Chilton John M	City of Vicksburg	Vicksburg	Virginia	Attorney at Law	28	6
Clark Charles	Jefferson	Fayette				
Cox Alfred	Washington	Princeton	Mississippi	Planter	32	32
Davis William	Marshall	Holly Springs	Georgia	Attorney at Law	32	3
Dennan Thomas	Pike	Holmesville	South Carolina	Planter	42	25
Drake Joseph	Carroll	Carrollton	Kentucky	Attorney at Law	30	5
Draughn Rufus T	Perry	Augusta	North Carolina	Planter	22	5
Dyer William	Choctaw	Greensboro	South Carolina	"	35	18
Eakin William	Attala	Kosciusko	Ireland	"	57	20
Ellis Samuel	Jones	Ellisville	North Carolina	"	47	16
Ellis James	Newton	Decatur	North Carolina	"	42	22
Fidler George S	Leake					
Fox Arthur	Lawrence	Monticello	Virginia	Planter	50	21

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—CONTINUED.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Post Offices.</i>	<i>Places of Nativity.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Years in the state.</i>
Frost Joseph	Wayne	Winchester	Virginia	Planter	53	22
Fryar R C	Coahoma	Powhattan	North Carolina	"	46	5
Gilmer John	Lowndes	Columbus	Georgia	"	45	3
Graves James J	Amite	Richland Hill	Mississippi	"	24	24
Gwin James	City of Vicksburg	Vicksburg	Virginia	House Carpenter	36	5
Hancock Richard D	De Soto	Hernando	Kentucky	Physician	28	3
Hargrove Stanley	Tippah	Ripley	Kentucky	Planter	34	2
Harley B C	Marshall	Holly Springs	Virginia	Merchant	27	3
Havis Thomas	Franklin	Meadville	South Carolina	Planter	56	26
Hinds B M	Bolivar	Bolivar	Virginia	"	48	22
Hill Byrd	Marshall	Holly Springs	Tennessee	Merchant	37	3
Hill Thomas B	Panola	Panola	Virginia	Planter	31	4
Hogg Thomas	Choctaw	Greensboro	Georgia	"	35	3
Holland H S	Marshall	Hudsonville	Virginia	"	35	3
Hoopes D H	Claiborne	Port Gibson	Pennsylvania	Attorney at Law	30	10
Humphreys B G	Claiborne	Grand Gulf	Mississippi	Planter	29	29
Hindeman D W	Tishomingo	Farmington	Pennsylvania	"	44	3
Jacoway B J	Neshoba	Philadelphia	North Carolina	Merchant	31	4
Jayne Samuel	Lawrence	Brook Haven	New York	Mer't & Planter	40	20
Jayne B H	Simpson	Mill Haven	New York	Planter	48	21
Jenkins M A	Yazoo	Benton	Mississippi	Merchant	24	24

Josselyn Robert	Lafayette	Oxford	Massachusetts	Attorney at Law	27	3
Jowers W G W	Monroe	Cotton Gin Port	North Carolina	Physician	35	3
Kennedy Benjamin	Carroll	Shongolo	Kentucky	Planter	36	30
Lane Alfred G	Hawamba	Fulton	Georgia	"	37	3
Loper Peter	Jasper	Paulding	South Carolina	"	41	18
Marshall B G	Madison	Madisonville	Tennessee	"	27	17
McAfee Morgan	Tallahatchie	Tillatoba	South Carolina	"	34	22
McAfee Jesse	Covington	Mount Carmel	South Carolina	"	28	20
McCaskill Alexander	Greene	Leakeville	North Carolina	"	35	18
McClendon Allen	Clark	Quitman	North Carolina	"	35	18
McDaniel William	Winston	Louisville	South Carolina	"	43	4
McGowan Hugh	Hinds					
McRae Collen	Jackson					
Mellen William P	Adams	Washington	N. Hampshire	Planter	31	13
Mendenhall J B	Simpson	Westville	North Carolina	"	24	4
Minter James	Yallabusha	Troy	South Carolina	Merchant	28	3
Murchison Simon	Noxubee					
Neill Samuel	City of Natchez	Natchez	North Carolina	Merchant	40	15
Portis David	Hinds	Viezer's Store	North Carolina	Merchant	38	10
Portis James P	Kemper	De Kalb	North Carolina	Attorney at Law	24	2
Phillips Henry	Tippah	Ripley	North Carolina	Planter	37	2
Puckett Samuel M	Madison	Madisonville	Virginia	"	28	7
Prewett Lemuel	Rankin					
Reid Jacob B	Monroe	Cotton Gin Port	Virginia	Planter	75	17
	Copiah	Mount Washington	South Carolina	"	33	12

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—CONTINUED.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Post Offices.</i>	<i>Places of Nativity.</i>	<i>Occupation.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Years in the state.</i>
Ruff Reuben	Noxubee	Macon	South Carolina	Attorney at Law	32	6
Roberts R W	Scott	Hillsboro'	Delaware	Planter	53	5
Saunders B W	Holmes	Franklin	North Carolina	Physician	30	3
Sessions E J	Warren	Warrenton	Mississippi	Planter	27	27
Smith Edward	Amite	Smithdale	Georgia	"	47	18
Stewart Hugh C	Hinds	Raymond	North Carolina	Surveyor	27	7
Stewart J. R	Yallabusha	Coffeeville	Georgia	Planter	29	3
Skinner John G	Octibbeha	Choctaw Agency	Mississippi	"	34	34
Stone W A	Pike	Holmesville	Maine	Attorney at Law	28	3
Tillman Stephen	Copiah	Pine Bluff	Tennessee	Planter	34	23
Thompson George A	Yallabusha	Coffeeville	Connecticut	"	32	4
Thornton John	Smith					
Trussel James M	Kemper	Pleasant Spring	Tennessee	Planter	29	3
Ussery Shelby	Tishomingo	Jacinto	Kentucky	Merchant	30	4
Ventress James A	Wilkinson	Woodville	Tennessee	Planter	30	25
Wilson Alva	Holmes	Lexington	New York	Merchant	41	7
Williams D O	Hinds	Clinton	Tennessee	Physician	37	13
Wood James	Jefferson	Fayette	Maryland	Planter	37	25
Wood Spencer	Wilkinson	Woodville	New Jersey	"	40	12
Woodard Thomas B	Yazoo	Benton	South Carolina	Attorney at Law	35	4
Wright William S	Lowndes	Caledonia	South Carolina	Planter	35	12

JUDICIARY OF MISSISSIPPI.

HIGH COURT OF ERRORS AND APPEALS.

WILLIAM L. SHARKEY,	} Judges.
DANIEL W. WRIGHT,	
PUBLIUS RUTILLIUS R. PRAY,	

Robert A. Patrick—Clerk.

The High Court of Errors and Appeals has no jurisdiction, except what properly belongs to a court of Errors and Appeals; its sessions are holden on the 1st Monday of December and January, at Jackson; being virtually but one session per annum.

CHANCERY COURT.

Chancellor of the State, EDWARD TURNER. *R. L. Dixon*, Cl'k.

The Superior Court of Chancery has jurisdiction over all matters, pleas and complaints whatsoever, belonging to, or cognizable in a court of equity; it holds two sessions annually.

CIRCUIT COURT.

1st Judicial District, composed of the counties of Adams, Claiborne, Jefferson, Warren and Washington.

GEORGE COALTER, Judge. *John D. Freeman*, District Attorney.

2d Judicial District, composed of the counties of Yazoo, Holmes, Carroll, Yallobusha, Choctaw and Tallahatchie.

D. O. SHATTUCK, Judge. *B. F. Caruthers*, District Attorney.

3d Judicial District, composed of the counties of Wilkinson, Amite, Franklin, Pike, Marion, Lawrence and Hancock.

JAMES WALKER, Judge. *C. C. Cage*, District Attorney.

4th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Copiah, Simpson, Covington, Smith, Scott and Neshoba.

BUCKNER HARRIS, Judge. *E. G. Peyton*, District Attorney.

5th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Jackson, Green, Perry, Wayne, Jones, Jasper, Clark and Lauderdale.

THOMAS S. STERLING, Judge. *John Watts*, District Attorney.

6th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Lowndes, Noxubee, Kemper, Winston and Ocktibbeha.

—, Judge. *Henry S. Bennett*, District Attorney.

7th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Atalla, Leake, Rankin, Madison and Hinds.

C. R. CLIFTON, Judge. *J. H. Rollins*, District Attorney.

8th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Coahoma, Bolivar, Marshall, Lafayette, Panola, De Soto and Tunica.

FREDERICK W. HULING, Judge. *S. B. Isaacs*, District Attorney.

9th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Monroe, Chickasaw, Pontotoc, Tippah, Tishamingo and Itawamba.

STEPHEN ADAMS, Judge. *Reuben Davis*, District Attorney.

This court has original jurisdiction in civil cases, in which the sum in controversy exceeds fifty dollars. For each of the nine circuits, a judge and attorney are elected quadrennially, from November 1833.

A TABLE

Showing the times of meeting of the Circuit Court in each county of this State.

Counties.	On what Monday Court is held.	Names of County Seats.
Adams	2d in April and October	Natchez
Amite	3d do do	Liberty
Atalla	1st do do	Kosciusko
Bolivar	3d do do	
Carroll	2d aft 4th in March and Sept.	Carrollton
Chickasaw	6th aft 4th in April and Oct.	Houston
Choctaw	1st do do	Greensborough
Claiborne	4th in May and November	Port Gibson
Clarke	2d do do	Quitman
Copiah	1st do do	Gallatin
Coahoma	2d in April and October	
Covington	3d in May and November	Williamsburg
De Soto	4th in March and September	Hernando
Franklin	1st in April and October	Meadville
Green	1st do do	Leakeville
Hancock	1st in March and September	Shieldsboro'
Hinds	2d aft 4th in April and Oct.	Raymond
Holmes	2d aft 4th in March & Sept.	Lexington
Itawamba	7th aft 4th in April and Oct.	Fulton

Counties.	On what Monday Court is held.	Names of County Seats.
Jackson	4th in March and September	Jackson c. h.
Jasper	1st in May and November	Paulding
Jefferson	2d in June and December	Fayette
Jones	4th in April and October	Ellisville
Kemper	3d in May and 2d in Nov.	De Kalb
Lauderdale	3d in May and November	Marion
Lawrence	3d in March and September	Monticello
Leake	2d in April and October	Carthage
Lafayette	1st aft 4th in April and Oct.	Oxford
Lowndes	2d in April and October	Columbus
Madison	4th do do	Canton
Marion	2d in March and September	Columbia
Monroe	4th in April and October	Athens
Marshall	1st in March and September	Holly Springs
Neshoba	2d in June and 3d in Dec.	Philadelphia
Newton	1st in January and July	Decatur
Noxubee	2d in May and 1st in Nov.	Macon
Oktibbeha	5th in May and 4th in Nov.	Starkville
Perry	3d in April and October	Augusta
Pontotoc	2d aft 4th in April and Oct	Pontotoc
Pike	4th in March and September	Holmesville
Ponola	4th in April and October	Ponola
Rankin	3d do do	Brandon
Scott	1st in June and 2d in Dec.	Hillsborough
Simpson	4th in May and November	Westville
Smith	5th May and 1st December	Raleigh
Tallahatchie	3d in March and September	Tilatoba
Tunica	1st in April and October	
Tippah	2d in March and September	Ripley
Tishamingo	1st do do	Jacinto
Warren	1st in May and November	Vicksburg
Washington	4th in March and September	Princeton
Wayne	2d in April and October	Winchester
Wilkinson	4th do do	Woodville
Winston	4th in May and 3d in Nov.	Louisville
Yallahusha	4th in March and September	Coffeetown
Yazoo	5th aft 4th in March & Sept.	Benton

CRIMINAL COURT

For the five River Counties below Washington.

JOHN I. GUION, Judge.

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D. C. Dunlap, Clerk.

POST OFFICES.

Alphabetical list of the Post Offices in the State of Mississippi, with the names of Post Masters, and the counties in which they are situated.

POST OFFICES.	COUNTIES.	POST MASTERS.
Aberdeen,	Monroe,	C. W. Walton.
Albertson,	Tippah,	F. S. Wilie.
Amsterdam,	Hinds,	G. W. Prince.
Angus,	Kemper,	A. McIntyre.
Athens,	Monroe,	T. E. Buckingham.
Auburn,	Hinds,	M. Snow.
Augusta,	Perry,	J. S. House.
Baldwin,	Hinds,	B. A. Martin.
Bassville,	Madison,	G. Bass.
Beattie's Bluff,	Madison,	W. Jones, jr.
Bellmont,	Panola,	H. Laird.
Benton,	Yazoo,	J. W. Hannegan.
Berrysville,	Scott,	S. Berry.
Blackhawk,	Carroll,	W. Gillispie,
Bolivar,	Washington,	C. J. Field.
Border Spring,	Lowndes,	W. Dumas.
Bovina,	Warren,	T. L. Cowan.
Brandon,	Rankin,	J. H. Harris.
Brooklyn,	Noxubee,	E. O. Loomis.
Brookhaven,	Lawrence,	S. Jayne.
Burton,	Copiah,	
Caledonia,	Lowndes,	R. Dowdle.
Camden,	Madison,	M. Vanderherst.
Canton,	Madison,	J. Priestley.
Carrollton,	Carroll,	J. Cooper.
Carthage,	Leake,	R. R. Bobbitt.
Cayuga,	Hinds,	C. Osburn.
Centre Grove,	Leake,	J. W. Linsey.
Centreville,	Amite,	R. Germany.
Chickasawhay,	Clarke,	G. Knight.
China Grove,	Pike,	W. B. Ligon.
Chocchuma,	Tallahatchie,	——— Nicholson.
Choctaw Agency,	Oktibbeha,	W. H. Anderson.
Chulahoma,	Marshall,	R. C. Goodall.
Church Hill,	Jefferson,	J. W. Thompson.
Claibornville,	Yazoo,	S. Dilley.
Clinton,	Hinds,	C. P. McDaniel.
Coahoma c. h.	Coahoma,	R. Friar.

POST OFFICES.	COUNTIES.	POST MASTERS.
Cold Spring,	Wilkinson,	T. Ellis.
Coffeeville,	Yallabusha,	D. H. Rayburn.
Columbia,	Marion,	J. Atkinson.
Columbus,	Lowndes,	A. C. Burgess.
Coopersville,	Hinds,	J. C. S. Cooper.
Cotton Gin Port,	Monroe,	J. N. Walton.
Cross Roads,	Jackson,	J. Davis.
Daleville,	Lauderdale,	E. K. Adair.
Decatur,	Newton,	H. S. Thomas.
Deposite,	Winston,	J. Bevil.
Dickson,	Neshoba,	W. H. Johnston.
Ellisville,	Jones,	E. Rich.
Fairfield,	Amite,	D. Gordon.
Farmingham,	Tishomingo,	R. F. Borne.
Fayette,	Jefferson,	T. H. Duggan.
Fayette Hill,	Simpson,	J. Merchant.
Fleetwood,	Hinds,	W. H. Armstrong.
Folsom,	Kemper,	M. Ross.
Fordsville,	Marion,	W. M. Rankin.
Fort Adams,	Wilkinson,	A. P. Reid.
Franklin,	Holmes,	J. H. Hollingsworth.
Fulton,	Itawamba,	J. Thomason.
Gallatin,	Copiah,	J. M. Fish.
Garlandsville,	Jasper,	J. E. Watts.
Garnersville,	Copiah,	G. Willsap.
Georgetown,	Copiah,	B. Gresham.
Grand Gulf,	Claiborne,	W. M. Smyth.
Greensborough,	Choctaw,	W. Dyer.
Grenada,	Yallabusha,	A. C. Baine.
Grantsville,	Noxubee	Reuben Grant.
Hamilton,	Monroe,	G. B. Saunders.
Harmony,	Madison,	J. S. Prichard.
Harpersville,	Leake,	J. H. Gordon.
Haysville,	Leake,	
Herbert,	Neshoba,	W. Herbert.
Hernando,	De Soto,	S. B. Carrith.
Hillsborough,	Scott,	R. Waterman.
Holly Springs,	Marshall,	Wm. Polk.
Holmesville,	Pike,	J. J. Cooper.
Hope Valley,	Carroll,	J. Davidson.
Houston,	Chickasaw,	

POST OFFICES.	COUNTIES.	POSTMASTERS.
Indian Springs,	Hinds,	F. H. Jennings.
Jacinto,	Tishomingo,	J. Reeves.
Jackson,	Hinds,	J. R. Chiles.
Jackson c. h.,	Jackson,	S. Davis.
Jaynesville,	Covington,	D. Wilkinson.
Kellertown,	Wilkinson,	W. H. Gouldin.
Kennedy's Store,	Copiah,	M. Kennedy.
Kingston,	Adams,	W. Harper.
Kosciusko,	Attalla,	H. J. Munson.
Leaf Ridge,	Smith,	J. L. McCaughan.
Leaf River,	Greene,	C. Tatum.
Leakeville,	Greene,	D. F. McInnas.
Lebanon,	Amite,	E. Easton.
Lexington,	Holmes,	A. V. Rowe.
Liberty,	Amite,	P. B. Van Norman.
Lincoln,	Yazoo,	W. J. A. Nesmith.
Livingston,	Madison,	S. W. Ewing.
Louisville,	Winston,	J. Phagan.
Lockhart's Store,	Holmes,	T. Lockhart.
Macon,	Noxubee,	R. D. Barker.
Madisonville,	Madison,	H. Garrett.
Magnolia,	Lauderdale,	J. Barr.
Malcolm,	Jefferson,	M. Gilchrist.
Manchester,	Yazoo,	J. H. Vance.
Marion,	Lauderdale,	J. Murray.
McCall's Creek,	Franklin,	J. Parker.
McManns,	Greene,	J. McInnus.
Meadville,	Franklin,	J. P. Stewart.
Meander,	Noxubee,	M. Chambers.
Middleton,	Carroll,	R. Small.
Milldale,	Warren,	T. Redwood.
Miltonville,	Wayne,	G. C. Toole.
Mingo Hooma,	Lauderdale,	T. H. Davis.
Meridian Springs,	Hinds,	T. K. Greene.
Mitchel's Store,	Tishomingo,	H. B. Mitchell.
Monroe,	Perry,	H. C. Bunough.
Montgomery,	Yazoo,	R. H. Vance.
Montalbin,	Warrenton,	J. Townsend.
Mount Carmel,	Covington,	S. Hemphill.
Mount Olympus,	Madison,	G. Andrews.
Mount Vernon,	Warren,	Nicholas Coleman.

POST OFFICES.	COUNTIES.	POST MASTERS.
Mount Pleasant,	Wilkinson,	W. F. Dyson.
Mount Washington,	Copiah,	J. W. Wiggins.
Myersville,	Scott,	A. Myers.
Nanahoma,	Newton,	H. T. Hopkins.
Narketa,	Kemper,	C. B. Newton.
Nashville,	Lowndes,	J. J. Lewis.
Natchez,	Adams,	W. Wren.
Newton,	Hinds,	H. H. Vaughn.
North Mt. Pleasant,	Marshall,	E. McNabb.
Oakachickama,	Yallabusha,	W. R. Wilbourn.
Oakland,	Yallabusha,	J. B. Ashe.
Oakland College,	Claiborne,	J. Chamberlin.
Ocoha Bridge,	Covington,	S. Craft.
Ofahoma,	Madison,	D. Ford.
Oxford,	Lafayette,	J. J. Craig.
Panola,	Panola,	A. T. Robinson.
Paulding,	Jasper,	B. Hunt.
Pearlington,	Hancock,	C. B. Greenleaf.
Pharsalia,	Yallabusha,	N. M. Mims.
Philadelphia,	Neshoba,	J. F. Kirkland.
Pinkney,	Newton,	G. W. Parris.
Pineckneyville,	Wilkinson,	S. Robinson.
Pine Bluff,	Copiah,	S. Tillman.
Pine Grove,	Franklin,	B. Bradley.
Pleasant Hill,	Rankin,	H. H. Williams.
Pleasant Spring,	Kemper,	H. D. Gaston.
Plymouth,	Lowndes,	L. G. Wilkins.
Pontotoc,	Pontotoc,	W. W. Leland.
Portersville,	Franklin,	E. Gamble.
Port Gibson,	Claiborne,	T. D. Jeffers.
Princeton,	Washington,	W. Lambe.
Prospect Hill,	Adams,	J. Robson.
Putnam,	Lowndes,	J. G. Cox.
Quincey,	Monroe,	B. M. Terrill.
Quitman,	Clarke,	J. Towner.
Raleigh,	Smith,	A. Carr.
Raymond,	Hinds,	A. J. Johnson.
Ripley,	Tippah,	S. B. McNeal.
Rocky Springs,	Claiborne,	G. W. Reynolds.
Rodney,	Jefferson,	A. M. Kirken.
Rose Hill,	Wilkinson,	H. Hunt.

POST OFFICES.	COUNTIES.	POST MASTERS.
Salem,	Tippah,	W L McAlister.
Sardinia.	Yallobusha.	J I Kendall.
Satartia.	Yazoo.	C Taylor.
Scobber,	Kemper.	J B B Hunter.
Selsertown.	Adams,	E Andrews.
Shelby's,	Claiborne.	D Shelby.
Shieldsborough.	Hancock.	J B Towline.
Shongola.	Carroll.	J W Eskridge.
Silver Creek.	Pike,	R Whittlesey.
Smithdale,	Amite.	J G Kinabrew.
Smithfield,	Holmes.	B Smith.
Smith's Mills.	Carroll.	J Smith.
Spring Branch.	Hinds,	A S Alexander.
Spring Cottage.	Hancock.	G Sheriff.
Spring Hill.	Tippah,	S H King.
Starkville,	Oaktibbeha.	L. L. Reece.
Steen's Creek.	Rankin.	J A M Roberts.
Stump Bridge.	Madison.	C Nickols.
Talladoosa.	Marshall.	J C Kieser.
Tchula,	Holmes.	T S Mowry.
Thomastown.	Hinds,	D S Skinner.
Tillatoba.	Tallahatchy.	T G Ringgold.
Tolers,	Amite,	J M Gallant.
Troy,	Yalobusha,	W R Harmer.
Tusahoma.	Tallahatchy.	J H McRae.
Union.	Neshoba.	J J Moore.
Utica,	Hinds,	J W Floyd.
Valena,	Attala,	W H Bass.
Vernon.	Madison.	D B Crawford.
Wahalock.	Kemper.	H Conklin.
Wall's Tan Yard.	Monroe.	W Wall.
Warrenton.	Warren.	J M Bitner.
Washington.	Adams,	H McFarren.
Waterford.	Marshall.	H O Allen.
West Point.	Lowndes.	M M Carrington.
Westville.	Simpson.	W H Smith.
Whitesville.	Wilkinson.	S Davis.
Williamsburg.	Covington.	J L Jolley.
Williamstown.	Madison.	O H P Davis.
Willow Springs.	Claiborne.	J G Head.
Winchester.	Wayne.	J E B Poole.
Woodville.	Wilkinson.	J Riddle.
Wyatt,	Lafayette.	T H Allen.
Yeiser's Store.	Hinds.	S Neill.

OFFICIAL RETURN OF THE CENSUS OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES IN THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, IN THE YEAR 1837:

Taken in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature, approved January 20, 1837.

Names of Counties.	County Seats.										
	No. of white males over the age of 15.	No. of white males between 21 and 45.	No. of white males between 18 and 21.	No. of white males under 18 years of age.	No. of white females over 16 years of age.	No. of white females under 16 years of age.	No. of male slaves in each county.	No. of fe- male slaves in each county.	Total free white inhabitants in each county.	No. of acres of land cultivated in each county in the year 1836.	No. of bales of cotton produc- ed in each county in 1836.
Adams.	210	2414	123	755	1016	769	6566	6682	5290	70913	34964
Amite.	185	518	115	864	702	772	2500	2476	3320	34585	8768
Attala.	68	325	54	498	325	143	371	331	1713	1137	195
Bolivar.	10	71	12	54	47	55	392	305	245	3266	935
Carroll.	142	849	111	1156	823	989	2286	2277	4070	27360	6961
Chickasaw.	34	110	27	177	112	169	118	113	629	1198	1198
Choctaw.	92	469	82	619	478	641	474	185	2484	6901	529
Claiborne.	155	970	118	671	611	568	4433	4439	3126	56049	25183
Clarke.	75	216	42	405	303	370	265	238	1330	3564	328
Copiah.	202	767	170	1192	910	1145	1655	1733	4617	29370	7422
Covington.	84	277	64	563	365	188	371	425	1850	9184	1133
De Soto.								882	1942	3640	101
Franklin.	126	405	88	607	398	442	1254	1293	2066	19969	6049
Greene.	61	135	27	327	226	267	179	219	1046	3578	109

CENSUS OF MISSISSIPPI—CONTINUED.

Names of Counties.	County Seats.										
	No. of bales of cotton produc- ed in each county in 1836.	No. of acres of land cultiva- ted in each county in the year 1836.	Total free white inhabitants in each county.	Number of fe- male slaves in each county.	Number of male slaves in each county.	Number of white females under 16 years of age.	Number of white females over 16 years of age.	Number of white males under 18 years of age.	Number of white males between 18 and 21.	Number of white males between 21 and 45.	Number of white males over the age of 45.
Hancock.	167	2374	1755	363	357	414	350	445	58	322	166
Hinds.	Shieldsboro'.	26426	85512	7501	6870	1649	1494	1695	212	2137	314
Holmes.	Raymond.	9521	36635	2952	2478	710	603	764	114	637	128
Itawamba.	Lexington.	53	1848	1470	91	388	288	434	36	263	65
Jackson.	Fulton.	4	2382	1319	194	310	290	393	47	191	88
Jasper.	Jackson c. h.	876	6347	1576	410	503	378	570	63	308	81
Jefferson.	Paulding.	22031	50097	2260	4107	495	506	537	94	507	120
Jones.	Fayette.	123	1976	1017	59	261	236	335	30	100	45
Kemper.	Ellisville.	1762	10513	3380	1130	940	667	1013	79	556	125
Koahoma.	De Kalb.	112	1551	564	145	109	109	143	20	165	16
Lafayette.	Oxford.	405	4879	3428	700	493	391	528	69	442	82
Lauderdale.	Marion.	128	3425	1899	295	470	392	542	45	345	89
Lawrence.	Monticello.	3855	20855	5912	1066	921	755	1058	106	563	175
Leake.	Carthage.	13	3111½	1136	215	274	334	195	55	195	85
Lowndes.	Columbus.	5797	37207	5495	3595	1206	1109	1349	191	1359	240
Madison.	Canton.	30873	87746	3625	5790	780	693	832	126	1103	138
Marion.	Columbia.	2037	13894	1940	779	512	388	585	72	279	104
Marshall.	Holly Springs	1553	24626	8274	2561	2058	4679	2203	204	1538	326

Montee,	158	728	148	1086	714	1005	1173	1155	4165	21485	2589 Athens.
Neshoba,	30	123	16	206	133	150	154	159	638	1639	86 Philadelphia.
Newton,	70	237	63	421	299	416	317	209	1506	2706	76 Decatur.
Noxubec,	117	698	119	854	618	775	2262	2176	3182	28729	6876 Macon.
Ocibbeha,	48	278	57	361	273	635	767	712	1393	7009	483 Starkville.
Perry,	77	191	27	382	306	384	208	224	1368	5405	225 Augusta.
Pike,	199	543	108	1151	788	957	1055	1110	3745	23822	3638 Holmesville.
Ponola,	52	327	46	334	242	295	520	112	1296	4414	365 Ponola.
Pontotoc,	74	369	63	414	299	353	590	568	1571	5518	Pontotoc.
Rankin,	129	513	88	845	579	741	993	963	3255	15043	2297 Brandon.
Scott,	35	131	20	251	157	224	116	124	818	2910	154 Hillsborough.
Simpson,	109	347	55	701	482	622	418	473	2329	11214	1512 Westville.
Smith,	41	169	26	328	213	308	135	167	1085	2554	137 Raleigh.
Tallahatchie,	49	206	35	337	290	311	780	742	1322	11780	2529 Tlatoba.
Tippah,	162	626	135	1112	820	1069	595	662	3923	4820	413 Ripley.
Tishamingo,	98	346	107	751	507	661	89	92	2468	2701	Jacinto.
Tunica,											
Warren,	124	2387	141	878	948	767	4841	4845	5265	49718	25132 Vicksburg.
Washington,	36	304	24	150	142	119	2980	2822	775	26130	13605 Princeton.
Wayne,	56	155	36	276	225	245	416	434	993	6224	610 Winchester.
Wilkinson,	149	537	93	728	671	634	4706	4888	3272	57972	30579 Woodville.
Winston,	86	394	62	634	442	578	184	475	2393	6591	132 Louisville.
Yalebusha,	182	1103	170	1272	1025	1119	2084	2131	4355	25402	4486 Coffeeville.
Yazoo,	100	1111	110	788	615	679	4204	4247	3433	63095	23453 Benton.
	6103	30591	4541	36181	27831	32461	81836	82555	144351	1048530	317783

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE ELECTION IN THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI IN THE MONTH OF NOV. 1857.

NAMES OF COUNTIES	GOVERNOR.				Sec'y of State.		TREASURER.				Auditor Pub. Ac't's.				Atty Gen'l.		CONGRESS.			
	McNutt	Morgan	Grimball	Benson	Brown	Phillips	Fall	Saunders	Hosmer	Mallery	Adams	Collins	Thompson	Prentiss	Word	Claiborne	Gholson			
Adams	289	610	6			306	248	246	265	66	00	96	235	610	585	136	134			
Anne	293	339	53	270	308	179	133	237	44	32	2	183	109	373	349	40	37			
Attala	125	180	30	212	98									163	135	35	39			
Bolivar																				
Carroll	351	519	29	360	383	592	270	427	405	21	00	491	342	549	534	281	281			
Copiah	249	78	554	638	122	418	359	605	2	219	00	407	343	440	331	180	130			
Covington	218	1	97	266	42	121	177	275	00	33	00	120	173							
Claiborne	311	890	97	307	462	519	252	340	283	150	00	537	223	524	457	256	240			
Choctaw	203	111	67	157	121	183	98	98	136	55	00	133	77	173	157	95	99			
Chickasaw	76	24	00	73	28	24	68	45	19	27	00	15	75	24	16	5	8			
Coahoma																				
Clarke	67	00	153	136	26	110	62	63	00	59	00	126	6	100	64	75	51			
De Soto	183	143	15	217	49	52	205	131	55	40	00	57	203	181	162	165	165			
Franklin	188	101	38	243	60	67	216	245	36	16	00	70	217	100	74	103	93			
Green	41	00	133	49	76	121	21	49	00	41	56	62	7	145	117	51	42			
Hinds	280	631	913	740	991	1277	459	922	306	427	50	1294	352	1247	1110	123	130			
Holmes	222	217	174	479	304	558	231	555	19	152	00	466	308	596	515	12	11			
Harrison	89	1	71	117	25	34	94	103	1	44	00	39	105	26	15	116	114			

Lawamba	256	23	09	202	12	11	240	152	15	62	12	5	199	30	46	00	00
Jackson	133	00	9	145	2	00	134	5	00	142	00	4	38	7	1	147	141
Jefferson	188	370	11	166	394	398	163	107	297	147	00	380	172	385	342	146	147
Jasper	225	6	198	288	109	152	248	302	00	88	00	274	124	152	121	00	00
Jones	99	17	2	110	5	8	105	111	00	3	00	30	81	12	2	66	63
Kemper	436	130	140	457	159	187	387	393	97	90	00	279	175	104	85	65	65
Lauderdale	174	9	102	300	8	26	263	259	1	37	1	89	155	64	49	32	33
Leake	70	75	105	127	86	103	117	90	48	46	6	117	40	117	84	72	76
Lowndes	614	435	2	662	379	433	581	580	436	15	00	428	605	137	413	00	00
Lawrence	418	5	125	480	47	145	376	483	5	38	00	391	136	97	85	346	340
Leflore	281	153	81	270	200	282	198	360	116	8	00	137	345	239	234	155	153
Marion	164	36	95	220	59	143	129	190	51	34	00	54	134	80	61	104	89
Monroe	396	250	2	267	245	259	180	202	184	78	00	190	319	279	247	00	00
Madison	289	587	148	378	600	635	357	302	363	252	00	680	265	709	669	104	104
Marshall	981	560	7	649	470	646	557	1049	200	14	7	203	1014	782	725	833	771
Noxubee	313	287	22	340	299	296	337	347	286	00	00	288	349	279	268	3	3
Newton	69	1	198	251	22	35	224	244	00	17	00	151	121	46	28	88	84
Neshoba	70	14	43	100	12	10	78	63	00	37	00	13	39	88	82	2	3
Octoberry	155	75	11	148	73	96	120	129	75	15	00	71	154	127	99	31	29
Perry	69	00	109	31	120	130	25	114	00	14	00	114	23	130	74	313	308
Pike	321	79	32	314	82	128	273	312	59	32	1	89	307	186	176	128	129
Pond	160	162	7	248	41	205	97	347	2	2	00	58	191	186	176	128	129
Pontotoc	166	124	0	161	122	133	147	158	112	2	00	82	196	138	132	00	00
Rankin	163	23	473	197	326	299	316	334	55	83	34	336	194	356	299	94	99
Smith	71	00	97	158	3	13	148	160	00	3	00	84	68				

ELECTION RETURNS—CONTINUED.

NAMES OF COUNTIES	GOVERNOR			Sec'y of State.			TREASURER.			Auditor Pub. Ac't's.			Au'y Gen'l.			CONGRESS.			
	McNutt	Morgan	Grimball	Benson	Brown	Phillips	Fall	Saunders	Hosmer	Mallery	Adams	Collins	Thompson	Prentiss	Word	Claiborne	Gholson		
Scout	74	9	53	111	29	47	90	110	00	26	00	63	67	31	18	00	00		
Simpson	211	00	210	233	118	143	232	305	00	69	00	308	33	86	49	00	00		
Tunica	38	00	9	43	5	00	39	30	00	2	00	00	46	14	00	27	13		
Tallahatchie	120	162	3	17	32	148	50	172	76	4	00	57	134	180	163	100	87		
Tishomingo	486	12	00	415	13	00	00	465	4	10	00	4	448	31	65	354	330		
Tippah	598	108	18	429	38	141	374	577	00	9	00	2	470	293	309	241	246		
Wayne	97	00	82	79	48	63	46	84	00	22	00	90	32	31	17	43	33		
Washington	56	95	00	60	66	81	54	00	89	38	00	87	27	111	98	41	37		
Wilkinson	137	548	63	127	470	559	96	194	387	80	00	578	68	595	562	122	118		
Winston	309	64	46	326	86	115	289	235	68	98	00	83	304	86	73	20	27		
Warren	466	728	7	391	702	803	295	84	596	373	37	717	358	870	870	248	248		
Yalabusha	544	474	15	574	214	386	551	646	246	18	00	235	717	478	461	500	501		
Yazoo	206	713	23	266	640	680	225	630	76	219	00	639	249	772	712	160	140		

REMARKS.

Adams county made no return of votes except for Governor and Representatives in Congress. Bolivar and Coahoma counties made no return of votes. Covington, Neshoba and Smith counties made no return for Congress. Simpson county scattering for Congress 138. Tishomingo county made no return of votes for State Treasurer.

OFFICIAL RETURNS

OF THE SPECIAL ELECTION FOR MEMBERS TO THE CONGRESS
OF THE UNITED STATES, HELD ON THE 17th AND 18th DAYS
OF JULY, 1837.

	Claiborne.	Gholson.	Prentiss.	Acce.
Adams,	210	187	557	556
Amite,	203	178	240	222
Attala,	164	139	27	46
Bolivar,	(No return made.)			
Carroll,	350	304	252	220
Copiah,*	458	245	91	249
Covington,	193	179	32	30
Claiborne,	173	118	276	245
Choctaw,	274	291	44	74
Chickasaw,	86	89	16	17
Coahoma,	60	42	16	11
Clarke,	126	109	26	18
De Soto,	165	149	89	75
Franklin,	(No return made.)			
Green,	41	10	40	10
Hinds,	595	367	837	648
Holmes,	241	207	266	266
Hancock,	49	49	20	18
Itawamba,	201	201	00	00
Jackson,	(No return made.)			
Jefferson,	112	98	238	226
Jasper,	228	202	78	68
Jones,	101	88	17	5
Kemper,	259	230	106	143
Lauderdale,	(No return made.)			
Leake,	(No return made.)			
Lowndes,	549	547	367	359
Lawrence,	332	329	38	43
Lafayette,	229	219	112	113
Marion,	157	150	49	43
Monroe,	509	572	111	82
Madison,	361	252	540	440
Marshall,	742	669	286	273
Noxubee,	323	310	254	251
Newton,	112	100	1	14
Neshoba,	87	90	8	12
Oktibbeha,	133	125	42	33
Perry,	36	19	32	0
Pike,	294	276	62	60
Ponola,	228	214	33	22

	Clayborne.	Gholson.	Prentiss.	Acce.
Pontotoc,	156	163	116	120
Rankin,	188	141	194	146
Smith.	96	94	18	10
Scott.	87	61	24	7
Simpson.	188	171	46	43
Tunica,	(No return made.)			
Tallahatchie,	115	104	92	84
Fishemingo,	364	362	3	7
Tippah,	380	380	38	32
Wayne.	89	56	10	6
Washington.	12	12	68	68
Wilkinson,	105	94	380	371
Winston,	238	240	27	33
Warren,	181	156	493	427
Yalobushia.	456	421	182	177
Yazoo,	167	92	309	218
	<hr/> 11203	<hr/> 9921	<hr/> 7143	<hr/> 6613

MILITIA OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

[The following, although imperfect, is as complete as the returns of the State Department will warrant.]

His Excellency ALEXANDER G. McNUTT, Jackson, Com-
mander-in-Chief.

CHAS. M. PRICE, Jackson, Adjutant-General.

LORENZO AUGUSTUS BESANCON, Natchez, Quarter Master
General.

WILLIAM A. STONE, Holmesville, Aid-de-Camp.

COLLIUS F. HEMINGWAY, do.

NATHAN LESTER, Columbus, do.

FERDINAND C. TALBERT, Oxford, do.

STANHOPE POSEY, Woodville, Assistant Quarter Master
General.

A. M. WINS, Vicksburg, do.

ANDREW J. PAXTON, do.

SAMUEL F. BUTTERWORTH, Columbus, do.

FIRST DIVISION.

A. P. Cunningham, Major General.

P. W. Farrar, Division Inspector.

Aid-de-Camp.

William L. Brandon, Brigadier General, 1st Brigade.

SECOND DIVISION.

John A. Quitman, Major General.
Lieut. Col. Jas. N. H. Wood, of Adams, Div. Inspector.
Major Samuel Jayne, of Lawrence, Div. Quarter Master.
Major H. S. Eustis, of Adams, First Aid.

THIRD DIVISION.

Hugh W. Dunlap, Major General.
William C. Demoss, Division Inspector.
Peterfield Jefferson, Aid-de-Camp.
John N. Drake, Brigadier General, 1st Brigade.
A. P. Atkinson, Brigadier General, 2d Brigade.
George Smith, Brigade Inspector.

FOURTH DIVISION.

E. L. Acee, Major General.
Division Inspector.
Aid-de-Camp.
James Garraway, Brigadier General, 1st Brigade.
James Coston, Brigadier General, 2d Brigade.
William H. Walsh, Inspector, 2d Brigade.
Robert Weir, Brigade Quarter Master.
B. J. Jackaway, Aid-de-Camp, 2d Brigade.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Willis W. Cherry, Major General.
Robert Lewis Taggart, Division Inspector.
Aid-de-Camp.
E. M. Rogers, Brigadier General, 1st Brigade.
James J. Gray, Brigadier General, 2d Brigade.

1st REGIMENT.—WARREN COUNTY.

R. L. Mathews, Colonel Commandant.
Company—Benjamin F. Newman, Lieutenant.
Robert Mantorn, Ensign.

2d REGIMENT.—CLAIBORNE COUNTY.

Richard J. Bland, Lieutenant Colonel.
Isaiah Watson, Major.
Alfred Foster, Captain.
Robert F. More, Lieutenant.
Russel Dennis, Ensign.
Charles Clark, Colonel Commandant.
John B. Coleman, Lieutenant Colonel.
Willson Wayde, Major.

3d REGIMENT.—JEFFERSON COUNTY.

James J. Collin, Judge Advocate.			
David W. McCaleb, Regiment Adjutant.			
John F. Freeman, Surgeon.			
D. D. Flaherty,	3d Beat,	1st Battalion,	Captain.
John Young,	"	"	Lieutenant.
J. N. Jones,	"	"	Ensign.
J. T. Ross,	1st	2d	Captain.
A. J. Scott,	"	"	Lieutenant.
J. P. Kemp,	"	"	Ensign.
J. L. Jones,	2d	"	Captain.
James McDonald,	"	"	Lieutenant.
A. J. Montgomery,	"	"	Ensign.
F. G. S. Kerimer,	2d	1st	Captain.
John W. Scriber,	"	"	Lieutenant.
Robert Y. Wood,	"	"	Ensign.
Neil Been,	3d	2d	Captain.
John A. Galbroth,	"	"	Lieutenant.
N. J. Nelson,	"	"	Ensign.
P. Noe,	1st	"	Captain.
William B. Taylor,	"	"	Lieutenant.
Mathew Johnson,	"	"	Ensign.

4th REGIMENT.—ADAMS COUNTY.

L. C. Wilkinson, Colonel Commandant.
 F. Farrer, Lieutenant Colonel.
 E. B. Lindsey, Major.

5th REGIMENT.—WILKINSON COUNTY.

Daniel Woodard, Colonel Commandant.
 James Vanell, Lieutenant Colonel.
 Thomas C. West, Major.
 P. G. Tigner, Adjutant.
 H. M. Farrish, Judge Advocate.
 C. S. Magown, Surgeon.
 William H. Scott, Quarter Master.
 George L. Poindexter, Captain.
 C. Whitston, Ensign.
 B. M. Mays, Captain.
 M. H. Bell, Lieutenant.
 J. J. McGraw, Ensign.
 Samuel C. Glass, Captain.
 Horace Brown, Lieutenant.
 M. H. Rier, Captain.
 W. W. Brner, Lieutenant.
 Samuel McKee, Ensign.

6th REGIMENT.—AMITE COUNTY.

J. W. O. Way, Colonel Commandant.
James M. Gallent, Lieutenant Colonel.
John Wall, Adjutant.
O. W. Caldfield, Surgeon.
Russell Jones, Captain.
George W. McManus, Lieutenant.
Henry W. Cox, Captain.
William W. Hart, Ensign.
John Seal, Ensign.
N. L. Huff, Lieut.

7th REGIMENT.—FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Dabney H. Stuart, Col. Commandant.
John M. Newman, Lieut. Colonel.
Hugh W. Cunningham, Major.

9th REGIMENT—PIKE COUNTY.

James E. Cunningham, Col. Commandant.
Elliott D. Burton, Lieut. Commandant.
A. R. Gruir, Judge Advocate.
G. G. McNabb, Adjutant.
Jackson Beardon, Quarter Master.
William H. Vannade, Captain.
Simon Stephenson, Lieutenant.
Henry Wing, Captain.
G. C. Forthenburg, Lieutenant.
Uriah Bonman, Captain.
James Johnston, Lieutenant.
Bryant Hart, Ensign.

10th REGIMENT—MARION COUNTY.

Ebenezar Ford, Col. Commandant.
R. Willoughby, Lieut. Colonel.
F. B. Blackburn, Major.
William Rawls, Captain.
Evan Powell, Captain.
Jackson Hammond, Captain.
S. H. Wilks, Captain.
R. Byrd, Lieutenant.
Jesse Warren, Lieutenant.
John Parton, Lieutenant.

Thomas Connelly, Lieutenant.
H. H. Lenoir, Lieutenant.
Charles Rawls, Ensign.
Richard Berry, Ensign.
Lynaford Major, Ensign.
Nathaniel M. Ross, Ensign.
Henry Pitman, Ensign.
J. B. Stratham, Regimental Adjutant.
Gordon Hammond, Quarter Master.
J. M. Pitman, Inspector Adjutant.
S. Regan, Captain.

11th REGIMENT—WAYNE COUNTY.

Sam'l. J. Chapin, Commandant.
Jehu Evans, Lieutenant Colonel.
John West, Major.

13th REGIMENT—JACKSON COUNTY.

John J. McRea, Colonel Commandant.
John Davis, Lieutenant Colonel.
Stephen Davis, Major.

14th REGIMENT—HANCOCK COUNTY.

J. Monet, Colonel Commandant.
Jacob Seal, Lieutenant Colonel.
John C. Cleveland, Major.
Washington Ellis, Captain.
Michael Lin, Captain.
Roland Burks, Captain.
James Bontemps, Lieutenant.
George W. Moore, Lieutenant.
William Cole, Ensign.
William Seals, Ensign.
George W. Robertson, Adjutant.
Robert Daniels, Judge Advocate.

15th REGIMENT—COVINGTON COUNTY.

Adrian Lowe, Colonel Commandant.
J. Buckhauthen, Lieutenant Colonel.
William C. Toriner, Major.
George D. Patterson, Adjutant.
James L. Jolly, Judge Advocate.

J. Buckhauthen, Drum Major.
 Stephen Spights, Captain.
 Allen McPhail, Lieutenant.
 William W. McGuffier, Ensign.

17th REGIMENT—MONROE COUNTY.

R. W. Dunlap, Colonel Commandant.
 B. M. Terrell, Lieutenant Colonel.
 Gilbert Howel, Major.

18th REGIMENT—HINDS COUNTY.

N. B. Charlton, Colonel Commandant.
 Joseph G. Johnston, Lieutenant Colonel.
 Charles M. Hart, Major.
 William Patterson, Ensign.
 Richard Sevor, Wear's Beat, Captain.
 Silas Parish, " " Lieutenant.
 John Barney, " " Captain.
 D. J. Brown, 10th " Captain.
 William Davis, " " Ensign.
 Sidney S. Scott, " " Lieutenant.
 William W. Carter, " " Captain.
 Thomas Wooldridge 11th " Captain.
 William L. Wilson, " " Lieutenant.
 W. T. Stovall, Ensign.

19th REGIMENT—LOWNDES County.

Benjamin Estes, Colonel Commandant.
 Daniel W. Jordon, Lieutenant Colonel.
 Samuel G. Wright, Major.
 Vincent Watts, Captain.
 Jonathan Nelson, Lieutenant.
 George D. Nelson, Ensign.
 Stephen Westbrook, 8th Beat, Captain.
 J. B. Owing, " " Lieutenant.
 W. A. King, " " Ensign.
 J. Sanderdale, 5th " Captain.
 A. M. Bromler, " " Lieutenant.
 J. C. Scannight, " " Ensign.
 James Branyan, 4th " Captain.
 Henry Miller, " " Lieutenant.
 Jesse Cross, 7th " Captain.
 Pritchard Peters, " " Lieutenant.
 Hosea Wilkinson, " " Ensign.
 S. S. B. Fields, 1st " Captain.

W. D. Clifton,	6th	"	Captain.
Thomas H. Brown,	"	"	Lieutenant.
A. J. Calham,	9th	"	Captain.

21st REGIMENT—COPIAH COUNTY.

William J. Willing, Colonel Commandant.
 J. W. Graves, Lieutenant Colonel.
 George R. Kiger, Major.
 John W. Rose, Adjutant.
 Jacob H. Campbell, Surgeon.
 W. H. Davis, Captain.
 Robert Crawford, Lieutenant.
 George W. Bailey, Ensign.
 Robert Weeks, 5th Beat, Lieutenant.
 Harrison Spinks, Ensign.
 William Martin, 4th Beat, Captain.

22d REGIMENT—RANKIN COUNTY.

Sanford M. Gavin, Colonel Commandant
 Charles A. Folsom, Lieutenant Colonel.
 Richard M. Hobson, Judge Advocate.
 Shadrick Denson, Captain.
 Samuel Davis, Lieutenant.
 W. Nesbit, Ensign.
 John F. Seymor, Captain.
 Andrew L. Lewis, Ensign.
 J. A. Parish, Lieutenant.
 Y. W. Goodson, Ensign.
 R. J. McLunon, Lieutenant.

23d REGIMENT—JONES COUNTY.

V. A. Collins, Colonel Commandant.
 Thomas W. Linear, Lieutenant Colonel.
 William P. Tisdal, Major.
 Daniel Carlisle, Captain.
 Y. Blackledge, Ensign.
 Joseph Pool, Lieutenant.

26th REGIMENT—SIMPSON COUNTY.

James M. Dampier, Colonel Commandant.
 John Berry, Lieutenant Colonel.
 H. M. Harges, Major.
 Miles B. Turner, Adjutant.
 John F. Fin, Quarter Master.
 J. G. Hargis, Judge Advocate.

Martin Vaurel, Ensign.
 William Tolar, Captain.
 William May, 1st Beat, Captain.
 Joseph May, " " Lieutenant.
 Joseph Carr, 2d " Captain.
 William J. Brown " Lieutenant.
 William L. Rogers, Ensign.
 A. McCarty, 3d Beat, Captain.
 John Serwin, " " Lieutenant.
 John Dampier, " " Ensign.
 Michael Heil, 5th " Captain.
 Oliver Mahaffer, Lieutenant.
 Powell Taylor, Ensign.

27th REGIMENT—HOLMES COUNTY.

A. G. Oaky, Colonel Commandant.
 R. H. Spring, Lieutenant Colonel.
 Jeremiah Porter, 1st Beat, Captain.
 Elisha Mayfield, 2d " Captain.
 William Montgomery, " Lieutenant.
 R. C. Montgomery, " " Ensign.
 John H. Lee, 4th Beat, Lieutenant.
 David E. Bates, " " Ensign.
 J. D. Bell, 5th " Lieutenant.
 A. G. Elliott, " " Ensign.
 Daniel Nyr, 6th " Lieutenant.
 T. B. Mitchell, " " Ensign.
 Arthur Hays, 7th " Captain.
 B. D. Scott, " " Lieutenant.
 John M. Hollinsworth " Ensign.
 Nelson Fike, 6th " Captain.
 Stephen D. Bell, 5th " Captain.
 A. M. Mayo, 8th " Captain.
 D. M. Worman, " " Lieutenant.
 Tatton East, " " Ensign.
 Sampson Boutler, 3d " Lieutenant.
 James Bates, 4th " Captain.

28th REGIMENT—NOXUBEE COUNTY.

James E. Mayson, Colonel Commandant.
 G. R. D. McLelland, Lieutenant Colonel.
 William S. Grayson, Major.

33d REGIMENT—WINSTON COUNTY.

John Coulter, Colonel Commandant.
 John H. Buckner, Lieutenant Colonel;

G. W. Davis, Major.

Joseph Bell, Judge Advocate.

Isaac Leatherwood, Adjutant.

H. G. Evans, Surgeon.

H. R. Lanham, 2d Beat, 2d Battalion, Captain.

George Pennington, " " Lieutenant.

Archibald Gillis, " " Ensign.

F. M. Hawkins, 1st " " Captain.

John Raygan, " " Lieutenant.

John W. Rook, " " Ensign.

James Puler, " 2d " Captain.

Henry Shoemaker, " " Lieutenant.

David Cotton, " " Ensign.

35th REGIMENT—TALLAHATCHIE COUNTY.

William B. Ballard, Colonel Commandant.

G. B. Godwin, Lieutenant Colonel.

Bennet Statin, Major.

36th REGIMENT—YALLOBUSHA COUNTY.

John Balfour, Colonel Commandant.

John Williams, Adjutant.

A. R. Herron, Judge Advocate.

R. C. Malone, Surgeon.

Dabney Morris, 1st Beat, 1st Battalion, Captain.

Thomas G. Bowls, " " Lieutenant.

J. C. Stokes, " " Ensign.

William J. Marshall, 2d " " Captain.

Absalom Bew, " " Lieutenant.

James Mitchell, " " Ensign.

James Wier, 3d " " Captain.

J. J. E. Lanier, " " Lieutenant.

C. D. Wails, " " Ensign.

Abraham Harden, 1st " 2d " Captain.

Henderson A. Snow, 2d " " Captain.

Samuel Watters, " " Lieutenant.

A. T. Skinner, " " Ensign.

C. R. Hail, 3d " " Captain.

Sampson Moony, " " Lieutenant.

William Cropwais, " " Ensign.

38th REGIMENT—JASPER COUNTY.

John W. Hendricks, Colonel Commandant.

William Bridges, Lieutenant Colonel.

William Clayton, Major.

O. C. Dease, Judge Advocate.
E. A. Buckner, Regimental Adjutant.
Seymour White, Surgeon.
William Ellis, Quarter Master.
William Williams, Captain.
Joseph W. Hodges, Lieutenant.
Benjamin R. Killen, Ensign.
Fountain Land, Captain.
A. Shelby, Lieutenant.
Martin Dyas, Ensign.
Jared B. Watts, Captain.
Samuel B. Watts, Lieutenant.
Rosin Davis, Ensign.
George W. Bryan, Captain.
Levi B. Parker, Lieutenant.
Benjamin White, Ensign.

39th REGIMENT—NESHOMA COUNTY.

H. M. Walsh, Colonel Commandant.
Franklin Lauham, Captain.
R. Johnson, Lieutenant.
J. J. Mitchell, Ensign.
Madison McRea, Captain.
——— Parker, Lieutenant.
——— Lewis, Ensign.

41st REGIMENT—SCOTT COUNTY.

Robert J. Small, Colonel Commandant.
Robert W. Roberts, Lieutenant Colonel.
Allen Scarborough, Major.

13d REGIMENT—ATTALA COUNTY.

Gordon D. Boyd, Colonel Commandant.
William Logan, Lieutenant Colonel.
H. B. Scarborough, Major.

14th REGIMENT—NEWTON COUNTY.

J. H. Tease, Colonel Commandant.
Samuel Norris, Lieutenant Colonel.
F. P. Mighbow, Major.

17th REGIMENT—TISHINGO COUNTY.

S. R. Knight, Colonel Commandant.
Seaborn Jones, Lieutenant Colonel.
Benjamin S. Estis, Major.

48th REGIMENT—PONTOTOC COUNTY.

John N. Wilie, Colonel Commandant.
 Nathaniel B. Davis, Lieutenant Colonel.
 William G. Crawley, Major.

49th REGIMENT—TIPPAH COUNTY.

Archibald M. Young, Colonel Commandant.
 M. W. Moody, Lieutenant Colonel.
 William Wharton, Major.

John Memden,	1st Beat.	Captain.
John Gossett,	" "	Lieutenant.
D. M. Thomas,	" "	Ensign.
Daniel Archer,	2d "	Captain.
Lemuel Moon,	4th "	Captain.
A. Branch,	" "	Lieutenant.
Robert Nutt,	5th "	Captain.
A. Day,	" "	Lieutenant.
M. Switen,	" "	Ensign.
J. M. Wills,	6th "	Captain.
J. W. Smith,	" "	Lieutenant.
R. A. Smith,	" "	Ensign.
T. O. Ellis,	7th "	Captain.
L. Hatcher,	" "	Lieutenant.
W. L. Singleton,	" "	Ensign.
W. M. Box,	8th "	Captain.

50th REGIMENT--MARSHALL COUNTY.

Elbert Early, Colonel Commandant.
 Thornton Davis, Lieutenant Colonel.
 W. D. L. F. Craig, Major.

51st REGIMENT—DE SOTO COUNTY..

Miles Carey, Colonel Commandant.
 T. P. Rosyelle, Lieutenant Colonel.
 John B. Tarner, Major.

54th REGIMENT--PONOLA COUNTY.

A. S. Robertson, Colonel Commandant.
 L. V. Nance, Lieutenant Colonel.
 R. M. Childress, Major.

55th REGIMENT--LAFAYETTE COUNTY.

James D. Harding, Colonel Commandant.
 Daniel Clark, Lieutenant Colonel.
 John W. Hester, Major.

**DESCRIPTION OF COUNTIES IN THE STATE
OF MISSISSIPPI.****ADAMS COUNTY.**

Adams county is bounded north by Jefferson county, east by Franklin, south by the Homochitto river, which divides it from Wilkinson, and west by the Mississippi river. It contains an area of about three hundred and sixty square miles, has seventy thousand nine hundred and thirteen acres of land under cultivation, which produced in one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, thirty-four thousand nine hundred and sixty-four bales of cotton. The number of free white inhabitants in one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, was five thousand two hundred and ninety; the number of slaves thirteen thousand two hundred and twenty-eight, of whom six thousand five hundred and sixty-six were males, and six thousand six hundred and sixty-two females.

This county is watered by the St. Catherine's creek, which rises in the northern and eastern part, and, after a south-western course, falls into the Mississippi. Second, Sandy and Well's creeks, each rise in the northern part of the county and fall into the Homochitto. These are inconsiderable streams and not navigable. The appearance of the county is agreeably diversified with gentle hills and plateaus of land divided from each other by the branches of the creeks, or the numerous bayous which connect with the streams. The post roads are the one leading northwardly through the county to Jackson, the southern to Woodville in Wilkinson, and the eastern to Meadville in Franklin. The soil is fertile, and being more generally cultivated than in other counties the annual cotton crop of Adams exceeds, by some thousands of bales, that of any other county in the state.

This county is divided into six election precincts; Natchez, Washington and Pine Ridge, comprising the northern half of the county, and Bruner's, Kingston and Orgain's, the south.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

C. Rawlings, Judge of the Probate Court.

R. North, Clerk do. do.

S. Wood, Clerk of the Circuit Court.

Mark Izod, Sheriff.

P. P. Baker, Coroner.

Hiram Hanchet, Tax Collector.

E. Stanton, Assessor.

R. Bledsoe, County Treasurer.

P. McGetrick, Ranger.

Board of Police, H. Fowler, H. L. Conner, S. Chamberlin, J. F. McCaleb and L. Covington.

CHIEF TOWNS.—Natchez was incorporated as a city in December one thousand eight hundred and nine, and is the seat of justice for the county, situated on a commanding bluff which forms the east bank of the Mississippi river, in latitude thirty-one degrees thirty-four minutes, and longitude ninety-one degrees twenty-four minutes, west from Greenwich, and fourteen degrees twenty-three seconds west from Washington City. The centre of the city was assumed to be the door of the old Catholic church, which formerly stood on Main street, in the vicinity of Masonic Hall—from which centre the chartered limits of the city described a square extending one mile each way, reaching westwardly to the middle of the Mississippi river. The city is laid off into regular squares by the intersection of Canal, Wall, Pearl, Commerce, Rankin and Pine streets, running parallel to the river, north thirty east, with Homochitto, Washington, State, Main, Franklin and Jefferson streets, running south sixty east. Besides these there are St. Catharines leading towards Washington, Silver, Fulton and others leading to the landing, and Levee street at the water's side.

The site of the city is a noble one—the esplanade on which it is built being one hundred and seventy-five feet above the level of the river. The gentle elevations which surround the plane of the city give it the appearance of an amphitheatre or panorama.

The public buildings are a Court House, Jail, City Hall including the Market, Watch House, three Churches, a Presbyterian, Methodist and Episcopal, Masonic Hall, Theatre, Hospital, Mechanics Hall, Orphan Asylum, and three banking edifices—the Planter's, Agricultural and Commercial Banks.

The number of dwelling houses in the city of Natchez is about six hundred, including stores and offices of business. There are three principal public houses, the City Hotel, the Mansion House and the Mississippi Hotel, besides the Commercial Exchange, the Tremont House, the Steam Boat Hotel, Jefferson Hotel, Theatre Hotel, Washington Hotel, Franklin Hotel, the Market Coffee House and the Planters Hotel.

Within the chartered limits of the city there are two cotton presses, two steam saw mills, a steam turning lathe, three printing offices, publishing two daily papers, the *Courier*, and the *Free Trader*, and one semi-monthly, the *Southwestern Journal*. The *Courier* and *Free Trader* are also published weekly.

There are five incorporations in Natchez having banking powers—the *Planters'*, *Agricultural* and *Commercial Banks*, and the *Mississippi* and *Pearl River Rail Road*, and *Mississippi Shipping Companies*. There are five incorporated churches, the *Presbyterian*, the *Methodist*, the *Episcopal*, the *Baptist* and the *Catholic*—the two latter having as yet no church edifices erected. The *Natchez Academy* is an incorporated institution, having a small funded property. Besides this there are a number of respectable private institutions, both for female and male education.

CITY OFFICERS.

HENRY TOOLEY, Esq., President of the Selectmen and City Magistrate.

Selectmen.

Andrew Brown,	Robert Patterson,
Rhasa Parker,	William W. Wilkin,
Josias A. Lyle,	Thomas Conner.

William Vannerson, Esq., City Solicitor.
 Doct. Hugh Lyle, Health Officer.
 Eli Montgomery, Treasurer.
 Ralph North, City Clerk.
 Jacob Byers, Assessor.
 Peter P. Baker, Collector and Police Officer.
 Josiah S. Tooley, City Constable.
 Robert Cole, Collector of the Market.
 James R. Kane, Inspector of Weights and Measures.
 Sanford B. Withers, Harbor Master.
 Robert Stewart, Sexton.
 Samuel H. B. Black, City Printer.
 George Tyler Olmstead, City Surveyor.

There are four independent volunteer military companies in the city, the *Natchez Fencibles*, the *Natchez Guards*, the *Natchez Hussars*, and the *Natchez Riflemen*—the first named being of long standing. The three latter companies have been formed within the last two years.

The city guard or night watch is composed of seven men, including a captain and lieutenant.

The Protection Insurance Company of Natchez was incorporated December twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars. The charter of this company is not to expire until the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five. The officers of this company are:—T. Henderson, President, and J. Beaumont, Secretary.

The Natchez Insurance Company is incorporated with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars. Benjamin Wade is President, and Lemuel Pitcher, Secretary.

The Natchez Steam Packet Company was incorporated by charter at the session of the legislature for one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight. The Directors are Messrs. William Ferriday, Robert Patterson, Rhosa Parker, John T. McMurran, Henry Tooley, Simon Murchison and Miles Owen. This company has a capital of one hundred and ten thousand dollars—a part of which is vested in a large steam ship to ply between the city of Natchez and the northern cities.

The Phœnix Independent Fire Company was incorporated about two years since by act of legislature. The company is divided into three divisions:—Division No. 1 is assigned to the engine Achilles, division No. 2 to the engine Neptune; division No. 3, to the Water Witch hose carriage.

The following are the officers of the company.

Marine Ruffner, President.

John Williamson, Vice President.

Thomas Reed, Secretary.

R. Patterson, Treasurer.

W. A. Miller, First Director.

E. R. Fox, First Assistant Director.

Thomas Rose, Second Director.

S. Tewksberry, Second Assistant Director.

W. H. Baldwin, Third Director.

A. Delamatre, Third Assistant Director.

Each director has the subordinate command of the division to which his number assigns him. The president has the authority of chief engineer of the fire department.

There are two Masonic Lodges in Natchez, and two fraternities of the Independent Odd Fellows. The Natchez Mechanical Society has been incorporated by the legislature.

There are twenty-six practising physicians, and twenty-four counsellors at law and practising attorneys in the city.

Washington is a post town of Adams county, situated on high rolling ground, about six miles east of Natchez, on the south side of the St. Catharine creek. The white population is now about two hundred and fifty souls. Formerly it was much more populous, having contained an entire population of about eight hundred, in one thousand eight hundred and fifteen and one thousand eight hundred and sixteen. This town was laid off as early as one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, by John Foster, the original proprietor of the land under the Spanish government. It became the seat of the territorial government, under the United States, and remained such until one thousand eight hundred and seventeen. The convention for forming a state constitution was held here in July and August, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and on the fifteen of August, the first constitution of the state of Mississippi was adopted in this town. It was also the seat of justice for Adams county several years previous to the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen. Formerly it was quite a beautiful village, built on three parallel streets, of which the middle one was nearly a mile in length, enlivened with business and adorned with beauty and fashion. As the capital of the territory it was the residence of the governor, and heads of departments. A land office of the United States was early established here, and until within three years the office of Surveyor General of the lands south of Tennessee river, and the lands of Louisiana, was located in this town.

Jefferson College, which was chartered May thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred and two, was permanently located here November eleventh, one thousand eight hundred and three. Also the Elizabeth Female Academy which was chartered February seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

The entire population of Washington up to the summer of one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, was about five hundred souls, but in September following, an epidemic yellow fever ravaged the village, and carried off about one-tenth of the population, since which others have removed, and the town has gradually declined. The Mississippi and Pearl River Rail Road passes through this town, and may yet aid in making it a place of some importance,

especially if the College and the Female Academy can be put in successful operation.

Selsertown is a post office of Adams county, about six miles northeast from Washington, on the Jackson road. It has a tavern, store and a few dwellings. Near this place are remarkable Indian mounds, some of them in a good state of preservation.

Kingston is a post town, with a few dwellings, situated near the Homochitto, the southern boundary of the county.

Prospect Hill is another post town, pleasantly situated on the road to Franklin and Amite counties.

That tract of country known as the Pine Ridge passes diagonally through the county and reaches the river about one mile and a half above Natchez.

AMITE COUNTY.

Amite county is bounded north by Franklin county, east by Pike, south by the state of Louisiana, and west by Wilkinson county. It has an area of about six hundred and forty-eight square miles, has thirty-four thousand five hundred and eighty-five acres of land under cultivation which produced, in 1836, eight thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight bales of cotton. The population of this county, in 1837, was, free whites, three thousand three hundred and twenty; slaves four thousand nine hundred and seventy-six, of whom two thousand four hundred and seventy-six were females, and two thousand five hundred males.

Nearly one half of this county, which was originally a part of Wilkinson, is covered with pine, principally the long leaf, or the turpentine pine. It is a healthy county, with remarkably good water. The principal streams are the two branches of the Amite river, the eastern branch of which rises in Franklin county, and the western in the northern part of Amite, both converging towards each other, until they pass the southern boundary of the county to unite in Louisiana. Beaver creek waters the south-western corner of the county. On all these streams the soil is remarkably good, while the pine lands are better fitted for the cultivation of corn than cotton.

The county is divided into the following election precincts: Liberty; Thickwood's, Toler's, Talbert's, Zion

Hill, Smith's, Spurlock's and Tickfaw. The chief towns are Liberty, Centreville and the Elysian Fields. Liberty is the county seat, and has a population of three hundred inhabitants. It has a hotel, six stores, and two printing offices, at one of which is printed the *Liberty Advocate*, and at the other the *Piney Woods Planter*, both weekly papers. The county has a number of schools, but no incorporated Academy. There are, in the county, seven baptist churches, four Presbyterian and four Methodist.

This county was divided from Wilkinson in the year 1809; the population at that time was about one thousand five hundred. The first county court was holden in the autumn of the same year. This court was composed of five justices of the quorum, and had the jurisdiction of the county business, the opening and repair of roads, and the trial of slaves. Thomas Bachelor was the first clerk, and Micajah Davis (now dead) was the chief justice of this court, and David Lea, (now living) the first sheriff.

In that same year (1809) Hon. Francis Xavier Martin, now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, held the first Circuit Court in the county of Amite. The distance of Liberty, the county seat, from Jackson, the capital of the State, is about 110 miles.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff—Charles McKnight.

Coroner—Aaron Butler, Jr.

County Treasurer—Samuel Tillotson.

Assessor and Collector of Taxes—William A. Jackson.

Judge of Probate—John Walker.

Clerk of the Probate Court—S. R. Davis.

Clerk of Circuit Court—E. M. Davis.

Ranger—J. O. Benthall.

Surveyor—James Little.

Board of Police.—Jehu Wall, Erasmus Caston, David Pemble, James Denman, J. Cain.

ATTALA COUNTY.

The county of Attala had in 1837, a population of one thousand seven hundred and thirteen free white inhabitants, and seven hundred and eight slaves, of whom three hundred and seventy-four were males, and three hundred and thirty-four females. It had four thousand one hundred and thirty-seven acres under cultivation, with a cotton crop of one hundred and ninety-five bales. The county contains

seventeen entire townships and eight fractional parts of townships, or an area of about seven hundred square miles. It is bounded on the north by the county of Choctaw, on the east by Winston, on the south by Leake and Madison, and on the west by the Big Black river, which divides it from Holmes county. The face of the country is somewhat diversified, being generally rolling land, and ripening in some places into considerable hills, which are usually covered with what appears to be large broken fragments of a kind of silicious rock, out of some of which excellent mill stones have been made. The growth is generally oak, pine, hickory, poplar, walnut, and other growth, usually found in middle Mississippi. There is but a very small part of this county but what is not only susceptible of cultivation, but also highly productive land, and from the fact that most of the uplands are usually more or less mixed with sand, better adapted to the cultivation of cotton than creek and river bottom lands in the same latitude would be. The county is, perhaps, with the exception of a small region of country in the vicinity of Big Black river, one of the most healthy countries in the south, and abounds with innumerable springs of never failing and excellent water, which consequently form creeks admirably calculated for mills, a number of which have been and are now being erected. Perhaps no part of the state offers greater inducement for the erection of saw-mills, as, independent of the home market, an easy means of transportation to the counties of Madison, Yazoo and Hinds, is offered down the Big Black and Yockanookany. The river Big Black, if improved by removing some of the logs and timbers out of it, would afford excellent keel-boat and even steam-boat navigation, a circumstance that will no doubt receive the favorable notice and consideration of the Legislature. The river Yockanookany which rises in Choctaw county, passes in a south-western direction through this county and empties into Pearl river in Leake county. This is the longest branch of Pearl river, and might be easily made navigable for keel boats. The most considerable creeks are the Lobutchy, which empties into Pearl river and the Seneasha, Bayne, Falion, Apooktah, Muscogee and Tylphah, which empty into Big Black. There are several Chalybeate and Sulphur Springs which have been found in the county. Five miles south of Kosciusko is a large spring of excellent water, which is said to have been formed by the earthquake in 1811. The county seat is Kosciusko,

an incorporated town on section twenty-one, township fourteen north, range seven east. It is a flourishing place, having excellent springs and remarkably healthy. This circumstance and the fact of its being near the geographical centre of the state, has caused it to be much spoken of as the most eligible site for the location of the State Seminary; if not the future seat of government of the State.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Clerk of Circuit Court—William Exim.

Sheriff—Thomas H. Rogers.

Judge of Probate.—Samuel N. Gilliland.

Clerk of Probate Court—John M. Thompson.

County Treasurer—Michael N. Robertson.

Surveyor—Alponson Allen.

Assessor and Collector of Taxes—Robert M. Cade.

Coroner—Thompson Sims.

Ranger—Jasper H. Harvey.

Auctioneer—Benjamin Tarver.

Board of Police—Henry J. Munson, Thomas E. Hennington, Edwin Tyus, John Greenlee, Allen Dodd.

BOLIVAR COUNTY.

The county of Bolivar is bounded north by Coahoma, east by Tallahatchie county and the Yazoo river, which divides it from Carroll and Holmes counties, south and south-west by the Old Choctaw boundary dividing it from Washington county, and west by the Mississippi river. The county has an area of about forty townships or one thousand four hundred and forty square miles. It has a free white population of only two hundred and forty-five inhabitants—slaves six hundred and ninety-seven, of whom three hundred and ninety-two are males and 305 females. This extensive county is watered by the Sun Flower river, which runs through it dividing it nearly in the centre from north to south. The western branch of the Yazoo also runs through its south and south-eastern sections.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

F. Patterson, jr. Sheriff.

Joseph McGuire, Judge of Probate.

A. B. Dodd, Clerk of the Circuit and Probate Courts.

John Thompson, County Treasurer.

Board of Police.—Isaac Hudson, Y. Alexandria, Oren Kinsly, Hiram D. Miller, Peter William.

CARROLL COUNTY.

The county of Carroll is bounded on the north by Tallahatchie and Yalabusha counties, on the east by Choctaw, on the southeast by Attala, south and southwest by Holmes, and west by the Yazoo river, which divides it from the county of Bolivar. It has an area of about twenty-eight townships, or nine hundred and eight square miles. In 1837 its population was four thousand and seventy free whites, slaves four thousand five hundred and sixty-three, of whom two thousand two hundred and eighty-six were males and two thousand two hundred and seventy-seven females. It has twenty-seven thousand three hundred and sixty acres of land under cultivation, with a cotton crop in 1836 of six thousand nine hundred and sixty-one bales.

The Yallabusha river forms the northwest boundary; Big Black river the east, and Yazoo river the west boundary. Puttico-cou-ah creek runs west through the northern part of the county into Yallabusha river; Big-Sand creek rises east of the central part of the county, and runs west into the Yallabusha river; Pa-lu-sha rises in the central part of the county, and runs west into the Yazoo river; Biaka, south of the central, and runs west into the Yazoo river; Hays' creek rises east of the central part of the county, and runs southeast into Big Black river.

The soil in the east part of the county is generally fertile; timber, oak, hickory, &c. In the central part (being the ridge between Big Black and Yazoo rivers,) it is uneven, and not so rich as the east; timber, oak, hickory, pine, &c. The west part or valley, deep and rich soil, interspersed with many prairies—timber, hickory, oak, gum, walnut, poplar, &c. &c.

The names of the election precincts are, Carrollton, Shongola, Middleton, Marion, Black Hawk, Coila, (Cay-elah,) Smith's Mills, Parker's, Howell's, Epperson's and Williams' Landing. The Post-offices are, Carrollton, Middleton, Shongola, Black Hawk, Hope Valley and Smith's Mills.

CHIEF TOWNS.—Carrollton, founded in June 1834, is situated northwest quarter, section eighteen, township nineteen, range four east. Its distance from Jackson is about

one hundred and ten miles; its population, about five hundred. Its public buildings, a court-house, (temporary,) and a jail; a male and female academy; one hotel, (in operation,) and two others erecting. It has seven stores and two groceries. The following gentlemen are trustees of the Carrollton Academy:—David O. Shattuck, James Welton's, David Patton, Stephen D. Miller and Nathan Hooker. James Collins is secretary of the board of trustees, and Linn B. Saunders teacher, having about forty students.

Middleton is beautifully situated on section twenty-two, township nineteen, range five east; has four stores, a blacksmith shop, a tavern, and about two hundred inhabitants.

Shongola, is situated on section number twenty-two, township seventeen, range five east; has five stores, a blacksmith shop and a tavern.

There is an Academy established at each of these places. The soil around these two last mentioned villages is of the best quality in the Choctaw purchase; the water is of the best freestone, in abundance. There is a Baptist church at Carrollton, one at Middleton under the Pastoral charge of Elder Joseph Morris; one at Shongola, and several others in different parts of the county in a flourishing condition. There is also a Presbyterian church at Carrollton, one at Middleton, and another at Shongola under the pastoral care of Alexander Newton. There are several Methodist churches in the county, one of which is at Carrollton.

Marion, on the Yazoo river, in the southwest corner of the county, is a flourishing village, and will be the principal shipping point for a considerable region of the back country about Shongola.

Douglass is situated on the west bank of the Yazoo river, just below the junction of the Tallahatchie and Yallahusha rivers, and will be the shipping point of a large portion of the back country about Middleton, and will command the trade of a great portion of the Choctaw country. Marion and Douglass are the principal shipping ports.—The Rising Sun is also situated on the west bank of the Yazoo river, at the mouth of Lower Pelucia creek.

The road from Elliot to Mayhew passes across the northeast corner of this State. Carroll county abounds with

numerous Indian mounds, of which we have no means of giving a description.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

William Booth, Sheriff.

William G. Herring, Clerk of the Circuit Court.

Marmaduke D. Kimbrough, Judge of Probate.

Thomas Rhodes, Clerk of Probate Court.

Alexander McCarroll, Coroner.

Pearson Maney, Ranger.

Robert Cross, Surveyor.

William Ranson, Assessor and Collector of Taxes.

Abraham Harrell, County Treasurer.

Board of Police.—Eldridge Applewhite, Thomas Matthews, George W. Loving, Titus Howard, Reuben Newman.

CHOCTAW COUNTY.

The county of Choctaw is bounded north by Yalabusha and Chickasaw counties, east by Oktibbeha, south by Winston and Attala, and west by Carroll counties. It is a square, with the exception of the southwestern corner, which is extended to the Big Black river. It has an area of twenty-five townships, or nine hundred square miles, of which six thousand nine hundred and one are under cultivation, with a cotton crop of five hundred and twenty-nine bales. The free white population is two thousand four hundred and eighty-four, slaves nine hundred and fifty-nine, of whom four hundred and seventy-four are males and four hundred and eighty-five females.

Choctaw county is principally situated on the head waters of the Big Black river. There are other streams that take their rise in this county, and retain the names given them by the aborigines, viz:—Seboglehatchie, Betenponboque, Tappesha Sudaspere, which are tributaries to the Yalabusha river, Collebetah, Biwy, Wolf and Mulberry creeks, which are tributaries to the Big Black river. The land adjacent to these and the smaller creeks is very fertile and easily cultivated. Indeed the land of every description in this county is much more productive than the first appearance of it indicates. The consistence of the soil is such that the parts the most broken do not wash. Springs are abundant, issuing from the heads of the various valleys, furnishing pure and lasting water. The range for cattle is excellent both in summer and winter. The land has been found well adapted for cotton.

Greensboro' the county seat and post town, near the centre, has about two hundred inhabitants. It is elevated and healthy, and furnished with excellent springs. It has a flourishing academy.

This county is rapidly settling from other counties and the neighboring states. It will be found a healthy and pleasant retreat from the more southern districts of the state. Nearly all the provisions, needed for the support of the inhabitants, are raised in the county.

Grenada, in Yalabusha county, and on the river of that name, is the shipping port for Choctaw county.

The county was named in memory of the Choctaw tribe of Indians.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

John Snow, Clerk of the Circuit Court.

Thomas N. Davis, Probate Clerk.

William T. Legitt, Sheriff.

Andrew Scott, County Treasurer.

John R. Golden, Surveyor.

John M. Patton, Assessor and Collector of taxes.

James Holt, Ranger.

Jacob B. Powell, Coroner.

John H. Morris Judge of Probate.

Board of Police.—Thomas Hix, Edmond B. Fulgham, James Barren, John A. Newell, Richard Parker.

COAHOMA COUNTY.

The county of Coahoma is very irregular in its form, being bounded on the north by an oblique line which divides it from Tunica, on the east by Tunica and Tallahatchie counties, on the south by Bolivar, and on the west obliquely by the Mississippi river. It has an area of about eighteen townships, or six hundred and forty-eight square miles, of which one thousand five hundred and fifty-one acres are cultivated with a cotton crop of one hundred and twelve bales. The free white population of the county is five hundred and sixty-four, slaves two hundred and ninety-seven, of whom one hundred and fifty-two are males and one hundred and forty-five females.

This county is watered nearly from north to south by the Sun Flower river, which originates from the Mississippi, and flows with a sluggish current like a bayou, nearly parallel to it. Moon lake is situated in the northern part of the county. Deer Creek heads also in the Mississippi and waters a part of this county, the soil of

which is entirely alluvial, but principally too high to be inundated.

Coahoma Court House is the county seat and post town.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

William M. Cador, Sheriff.

Police Members.—L. Baker, Henry Weathers, James W. Lunsford, Alfred Holsell, David B. Allen.

Euophilus Huff, Coroner.

Aaron Shelby, Judge of Probate.

Charles P. Robinson, Ranger.

John L. Dabney, Surveyor.

Bushrod B. Warner, Circuit Clerk.

John D. Shaw, Clerk of Probate.

Justices of the Peace.—S. Swearingin, Aaron Shelby, G. B. Warren, Allen Tackett, William Tunstall, John Miller.

Constables.—John Austin, Ira Piper, Mathew Huff, John R. Jones.

Hector J. Palmerton, Assessor and Collector of Taxes.

CHICKASAW COUNTY.

The county of Chickasaw is bounded north by Lafayette and Pontotoc counties, east by Monroe, south by Oktibbeha and Choctaw, and west by Yallabusha counties. It contains about thirty townships, or an area of one thousand and eighty square miles, of which there are one thousand one hundred and ninety-eight acres under cultivation. The white free population in one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven was six hundred and twenty-nine, slaves two hundred and thirty-one, of whom one hundred and eighteen were males, and one hundred and thirteen females.

The Lusascoona or Loosah-Schoonan crosses the north-west corner of this county. Duck Hill river, a principal branch of the Yallabusha, rises near the centre of the county and passes through it westwardly, forming a junction with the Loosah-schoonan in the Yallabusha. The branches of the Oktibbeha rise in the southern part of Chickasaw and flow southwardly into the Tombigbee. The other streams are Tallabinnela, Chuchahlunckchoh and Houlka creeks, in the northeasterly and easterly parts of the county.

Houston, on the head waters of the Houlka, near the centre of the county, is the principal town and only post

office. The name of this county is a perpetual memorial of the proud native tribe that once filled its noble forests with dread.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Mathew Knox, Judge of the Probate Court.

Richard L. Aycock, Sheriff.

Claiborne Williams, Coroner.

George W. Thornton, Clerk of the Circuit Court.

Charles Graeff, Clerk of the Probate Court.

John W. H. Davis, Assessor and Collector of Taxes.

Wiley Griffen, County Treasurer.

Peter Tittle, Ranger.

William McNutt, Surveyor.

Board of Police.—John Delashmet, Littleberry Gilliam, Benjamin Bugg, Thomas N. Martin, Benjamin Kilgore.

CLARKE COUNTY.

The county of Clarke is bounded north by Lauderdale, east by the state of Alabama, south by the old Choctaw boundary, dividing it from Wayne, and west by Jasper counties. The county was named in honor of the first chancellor of the state of Mississippi, Hon. Joshua G. Clarke, and its county seat in honor of the second chancellor, Hon. John A. Quitman. It has an area of eighteen townships, or six hundred and forty-eight square miles, of which three thousand five hundred and sixty-four acres are under cultivation, with a cotton crop of three hundred and twenty-eight bales. The free white population is one thousand three hundred and thirty, slaves five hundred and three, of whom two hundred and sixty-five are males and two hundred and thirty-eight females.

Pine creek, in the lower part of Clarke, is twenty or thirty miles in length, and empties in the Chickasawha, left side. The Buckatany flows southeastwardly toward the corner of the county, and is a branch of the Chickasawha; the principal stream being formed by this branch, together with the Shoe-boote, Harchusa, Ashsoon-leva and Oktib-beha. All the waters of Clarke county, including the Chickasawha, flow southward, and at length find their way into the Pascagoula.

The surface of the county is generally level, and the soil sandy. The southern part is almost entirely a prairie, of the first quality of land. The timber is, with the exception of the lower part of the county, generally pine, mixed with hickory, oak, maple sugar tree, etc.

The staple productions are corn and cotton. The county contains about four hundred voters; the election precincts being at Haile's, Gunn's, Morgan's and Williams'.

Quitman, the county seat, is situated on the Harchusa, about three-fourths of a mile east of the Chickasawha, in latitude thirty-two degrees two minutes, and longitude eleven degrees thirty-six minutes west from Washington City. It has two stores, two groceries, and about forty inhabitants. The post towns are Quitman and Chickasawha.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Larkin Evans, Sheriff and Assessor and collector of taxes.

George Evans, County Treasurer.

Henry Hailes, Judge of Probate.

Samuel W. Hougé, Clerk of the Circuit and Probate Courts.

Jehu Evans, County Surveyor.

Jesse Sumrall, Coroner.

William E. Williford, Ranger.

Board of Police.—David Neily, John Gumm, Michael McCarty, George Knight, Charles Long.

COPIAH COUNTY.

The county of Copiah is bounded north by Hinds county, east by the Pearl river, which separates it from Simpson, south by Lawrence and Franklin, and west by Jefferson and Claiborne counties. It has an area of twenty-two townships, or about seven hundred and ninety-two square miles, of which twenty-nine thousand three hundred and seventy acres are under cultivation, with a cotton crop, in one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, of seven thousand four hundred and twenty-two bales. The free white population is four thousand six hundred and forty-seven, slaves three thousand three hundred and eighty-eight, of whom one thousand six hundred and fifty-five are males, and one thousand seven hundred and thirty-three females.

This county is of an irregular shape, having a straight line for only its northern boundary. It is watered by the southern branches of the Bayou Pierre, which flow northwardly through the county, and by the tributaries to the Pearl, flowing southeastwardly.

There are seven post offices in this county—at Galla-

tin, Burton, Garnersville, Georgetown, Kennedy's store, Mount Washington and Pine Bluff.

Gallatin, the county seat, is situated a short distance east of the south branch of the bayou Pierre. It was incorporated in one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and had a free white population in one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven of one hundred and eighteen. It is rapidly improving, being the centre of a noble and wealthy county. It has a court house, house of public worship, and a printing office, from which is published a weekly newspaper.

Mount Washington is pleasantly situated about ten miles west of Gallatin, and Georgetown about fifteen miles east.

COUNTY OFFICERS

Thomas Holliday, Sheriff.

S. H. Johnson, Judge of Probate.

H. W. Bishop, Clerk of Probate.

R. M. Graves, County Treasurer.

P. Shoemaker, Assessor and Collector of Taxes.

P. W. Hatch, Coroner.

W. E. Tomlinson, Ranger.

N. F. Rogers, Surveyor.

Board of Police.—John Gustavus, Wm. J. Willing, James S. Young, D. Shoemaker, G. W. Jelks.

COVINGTON COUNTY.

The county of Covington is bounded north by the counties of Simpson and Smith, east by Jones, south by Perry and Marion, and west by Lawrence. It has an area of about sixteen townships, or five hundred and seventy-six square miles, of which nine thousand one hundred and eighty-four acres are under cultivation, with a cotton crop in one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, of one thousand one hundred and thirty-three bales. The free white population in one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven was one thousand eight hundred and fifty, slaves seven hundred and ninety-six, of whom three hundred and seventy-one were males and four hundred and twenty-five females.

The county is square with the exception of the northern boundary which is the old Choctaw line, running a little to the north of east. Covington county is very fertile and watered entirely by the tributaries to the Leaf river.

Williamsburg, the county seat, is located on the north west quarter of section number thirty-three, township number eight, of range sixteen west. It contains, besides the court house and jail, about forty dwelling houses, three stores, two taverns, one blacksmith and carriage maker's shop, a prosperous academy (not incorporated) under the superintendence of Mr. George D. Patterson, but there is not a single grocery or grog shop in the village. Williamsburg is situated within half a mile of the geographical centre of the county, on the waters of a creek called 'Terrible, which runs southwardly immediately by the town, and empties itself into the Buioie river, which rises in the northern extreme of this county, running west, then south, then east, so that after passing through the entire western and southern parts of the county, and receiving the Oaktomie at the extreme southeast corner of this county, it leaves it, thence running in an eastern direction about twenty miles through Perry county, and incorporates with the Leaf river. The Oaktomie creek takes its rise in Simpson county, thence touching Smith, it enters Covington on the north east corner, running nearly south, makes its junction with Buioie as above stated.

Williamsburg is seventy-two miles southeast of Jackson, thirty-two miles east of Monticello, thirty-one north of Columbia, twenty-five west of Monroe, (in Perry county) twenty-seven south southwest from Ellisville, forty miles south of Raleigh, (in Smith county) twenty-seven miles southeast from Westville; it is eleven miles east from Mount Carmel, and thirteen southeast of Jaynesville in the same county. Williamsburg is equi-distant from Natchez, New-Orleans and Mobile, Ala., viz:—one hundred and thirty miles.

There are now but four post offices in the county, one at Williamsburg, one at Mount Carmel, one at Jaynesville, and one at Ocohay Bridge.

Mount Carmel is beautifully situated, containing two or three stores, a tavern and a flourishing academy, incorporated under the immediate control of the Rev. Truman Perine, principal.

Jaynesville is on the Bouie, carrying on a considerable trade in lumber, leather and meal, as well as saddles and shoes.

Ocohay Bridge is where the military road crosses the

Ocohay which rises in Smith county, and enters into Leaf river in Covington county. Leaf river waters the eastern side of this county for several miles.

There are about half a dozen churches, principally belonging to the Baptist denomination, in this county.

There are six election precincts; at Williamsburg court house, at Mount Carmel, at Jaynesville, at Ocohay Bridge, at Watt's on the Bouie, and at Price's on Holiday's creek.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

James L. Jolly, Sheriff.

Daniel McLauren, Judge of Probate.

G. D. Patterson, Clerk of the Circuit and Probate Courts.

James L. Jolly, Assessor and Collector of Taxes.

Jeffrey Robertson, County Treasurer.

Hugh Page, Ranger.

Noah Nicholes, Coroner.

John Napier, Surveyor.

Board of Police.—John W. Hornsby, Reuben Watts, jr., Samuel B. Hathorn, Samuel L. Hemphill, John Knight.

CLAIBORNE COUNTY.

The county of Claiborne is in a triangular form, bounded on the northwest by the Mississippi and Big Black rivers, the latter of which divides it from Warren county, on the east by Hinds and Copiah counties, and on the south by Jefferson. It has an area of about eleven townships or three hundred and ninety-six square miles, of which fifty-six thousand and forty-nine acres are under cultivation, with a cotton crop in eighteen hundred and thirty-six, of twenty-five thousand one hundred and eighty-three bales. Its free white population amounts to thirty-one hundred and twenty-six, slaves eighty-eight hundred and seventy-two, of whom forty-four hundred and thirty-three are males and forty-four hundred and thirty-nine females.

Claiborne county is watered by the Big Black on the north, and the bayou Pierre and its tributaries—the main branch flowing westwardly quite across the county. The two principal branches form a junction just above Port Gibson, about eight miles from the Mississippi river.

There are five election precincts in this county: Port Gibson, Grand Gulf, Rocky Spring, Griffin's and Bethel.

There are six post offices:—Grand Gulf, Oakland Col-

lege, Port Gibson, Rocky Spring, Willow Springs and Shelby's.

Port Gibson is the county seat, beautifully situated on the south side of the bayou Pierre, about eight miles from its mouth. This city was incorporated in eighteen hundred and twenty-one, and has a population of four hundred and five whites. The limits of the city are comprised in a circle, the diameter of which is twelve hundred yards. The public buildings are a court house, jail, three churches, a bank and an academy. The Academy is under the superintendence of Mann Butler, Esq., the erudite author of the best history of Kentucky now extant. There are two printing offices in Port Gibson, one of which issues the Port Gibson Correspondent, and the other the Port Gibson Southerner, both weekly papers. There is a rail road leading from this city to Grand Gulf, which greatly facilitates the trade of the place. There are one or two volunteer military companies in this city, and an efficient fire company.

Grand Gulf is situated very pleasantly on the bank of the Mississippi, near the northwestern corner of the county, a little south of the junction of the Big Black with the Mississippi. It is an incorporated city, having a white population of four hundred and ninety. The limits of Grand Gulf are thus described; taking the foot of Main street as a starting point—thence up the river one-fourth of a mile—thence back eastward, parallel with Main street, half a mile—thence south half a mile—thence west half a mile. There is a printing office in the city, from which a weekly paper is issued, called the Grand Gulf Advertiser. This city has a striking and romantic appearance as seen from the river. It has a flourishing academy and many private schools for the education of youth of both sexes.

Oakland College is a flourishing Institution, supported by private donations, situated in the southwestern corner of the county, about fifteen miles from Port Gibson, and five miles north of Rodney in Jefferson county.

The college has a President, Rev. Dr. Chamberlain, Professor Chamberlain, (brother of the President) in the Mathematical chair, Professor Marshall in the department of Ancient languages, and Professor Jones in the department of Theology.

Mr. Ross is principal of the preparatory department. The students, including those of the preparatory department, number about ninety.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

R. J. Bland, Sheriff.

James R. Wright, Coroner.

N. McDougall, Judge of Probate.

J. Wetherall, Clerk of the Criminal Court.

J. Wetherall, Clerk of Probate Court.

J. D. Vertner, Clerk of the Circuit Court.

A. H. Bobo, Assessor of Taxes.

R. P. Brown, County Surveyor.

Josiah Rundall, Collector of Taxes.

W. R. McOlpan, County Treasurer.

James M. Sutton, Ranger.

James Darrah, Auctioneer.

County Police.—J. W. Ring, W. H. Martin, B. E. West, J. Rundell, R. F. Moore.

Magistrates.—N. McDougall, J. W. Griffin, R. L. Brennam, Isaac Powers.

Constables.—W. G. Renand, James Scott, G. W. McNider.

DE SOTO COUNTY.

The county of De Soto, so named in honor of the famous Spanish navigator and discoverer of Florida, Hernando de Soto, is the northwesternmost county in the state, being bounded on the north by the state line of Tennessee, east by Marshall, south by Ponola and west by Tunica county and the Mississippi river. It has an area of about twenty-four townships, or eight hundred and sixty-four square miles, of which three thousand six hundred and forty acres are cultivated with a cotton crop of one hundred and one bales. The free white population is one thousand nine hundred and forty-two, slaves eight hundred and eighty-two.

This county is watered by the auxiliaries to the Tallahatchie which forms the western branch of the Yazoo—among these head streams the Cold Water is the most conspicuous, and runs through the county in a southwesterly course thirty or forty miles. Into the Cold Water flow numerous creeks which intersect the whole county, and agreeably diversify its rich soil. It also abounds in the purest springs. Horn creek, after a western course of fifteen or twenty miles, falls into Horn lake, in the extreme northwestern corner of the county. This lake was the ancient bed of the Mississippi, which now flows in a new channel, several miles to the west of the lake.

There are eight election precincts in this county:—Her-

nando, Castleville, Beals, Cochran's, Horn Lake, Lookahoma, Hancock's and Crockett's.

The post town and county seat, Hernando, is situated near the centre of the county, on section thirteen, range eight, township three. It is ninety miles distant from Coffeeville, the county seat of Yalabusha county. It has a population of one hundred and fifty free whites; it has three stores and two hotels. The soil on the Cold Water is extremely fertile.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

William McMahon, Judge of Probate.

Robert Atchison, Circuit Clerk.

John C. Pryor, Probate Clerk.

C. B. Payne, Sheriff.

Claiborne B. Ritchie, Assessor and Collector of Taxes.

Mark H. Renfro, County Treasurer.

William E. Beavens, Surveyor.

N. J. Calwell, Coroner.

Bedford Brown, Ranger.

Board of Police.—Milton Block, Stephen Nowland, William Lively, Joseph Hilton, Samuel M. King.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

The county of Franklin is bounded north by Jefferson and Copiah counties, east by Lawrence and Pike, south by Amite and Wilkinson, and West by Adams. The county is in the shape of a parallelogram, being longest from west to east; it has an area of seventeen townships, or about six hundred and twelve square miles, of which nineteen thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine acres are cultivated with a cotton crop of six thousand and forty-nine bales. Its population is one thousand two hundred and twenty-six white males, eight hundred and forty white females, one thousand two hundred and fifty-four male slaves, and one thousand two hundred and ninety-three female slaves.

Franklin is watered by the head branches of the Homochitto, which unite near Meadville in the southern range of county townships.

This county has post offices—at Meadville, at McCall's Creek, at Portersville and Pine Grove.

There are six election precincts:—Meadville, Brice's Store, Allen Loftin's, John Furniss', Dry Bayou and Joseph Georges'.

There are no incorporated academies or literary institutions in the county.

Meadville is the county seat. It is eighty-five miles from Jackson, and is situated on the northeast quarter of section twenty-nine, township six, range three east, on the southeast corner of the west half of said quarter section. It has a population of forty-eight free whites. [The public buildings are a court house, jail, clerks offices, masonic hall, used also as a church, two hotels and four stores.]

Portersville is in the extreme western part of the county.

The only natural curiosities of note in the county are the Franklin Springs.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

W. R. Ratcliff, Sheriff.

William Proley, Judge of Probate.

John P. Stewart, Clerk of the Circuit and Probate Courts.

James H. McDaniel, Assessor and Collector of Taxes.

Lewis M. Hollinger, County Treasurer.

Owen H. Magee, Ranger.

Samuel J. Magee, Surveyor.

Duncan Magee, Coroner.

Board of Police.—Daniel Higden, David May, Demprey B. Cain, Orin Shurtliff, George G. Strait.

GREEN COUNTY.

Green county is situated in the south eastern part of the state, and immediately on its eastern boundary; it is bounded north by Wayne county, east by the state line, south by Jackson county, and west by Perry county. Its length is about thirty miles, and its width about twenty-four; containing about seven hundred and twenty square miles.

Leaksville, the county site, is the only place in this county that aspires to the name of a village; it is situated on a beautiful high pine level, on the west side of the Chickasawha river, in the eastern part of the county; its population consists of one family only; it has a very inferior log court house and jail, and but for its name would never be suspected of being any thing more than a common farm.

[Adams' Store is a good stand, about twelve miles above Leaksville, on the west side of Chickasawha river, where there is also a ferry. | This county contains two post offi-

ces, Leaksville and Leaf River, the last mentioned is situated in the south west corner of the county, on the east side of Leaf river, at both of which the mail is delivered twice a week.

Rivers, &c.—Chickasawha, a Choctaw word, meaning half Creek and half Choctaw, this river having at one time been the dividing line between those two nations, is the largest water course in this county; it enters on the north near the eastern boundary of the county, and runs a due south course until it approaches within fifteen miles of its junction with Leaf, when its course is changed to west south west, till it leaves the county near its south west corner; it is about eighty yards wide, remarkably sinuous and deep with a gentle current; it was formerly navigated to some extent with keel boats and barges, but was soon after abandoned and remained a number of years in undisturbed repose, till about two years ago, when its navigation was again attempted with a steam boat, by an enterprising and public spirited gentleman, with a view of proving its practicability; he was however unfortunate, and his boat was sunk a few miles below Leaksville by the carelessness of those who had the management of her—a large barge was successfully run during the last winter, to some distance farther up the river than had ever been done before. A number of gentlemen in the counties bordering on this river, have formed a company with a capital of thirty thousand dollars, for the purpose of improving its navigation; they have adopted a constitution and by-laws, appointed their agents, etc., and are making arrangements to put their plans in successful operation the ensuing winter; it is a project of considerable importance to the eastern part of the state, and richly merits the fostering care of the legislature; with the appropriation of a few thousand dollars on the part of the state in aid of this undertaking, the exertions of this enterprising company will render the Chickasawha a cheap and efficient outlet for the produce of a considerable portion of the eastern counties. Leaf river, a stream of nearly the same size and character of Chickasawha, crosses the south west corner of this county, and joins Chickasawha a few miles below its southern boundary. There are few creeks of a size or any thing peculiarly to attract attention in this county. Atkinson's and Walley's, both arising in this county, are the largest, the former empties into Leaf and the latter into Chickasawha.

The character of the soil, face of the country, etc., are exactly similar to that of Perry county; the swamps and hammocks on the rivers and creeks are fertile and covered with all the varieties of timber usually to be met with in the southern country, most of it however is subject to inundation. The intermediate lands between the water courses are poor, level or gently undulating pine woods, with scarcely any other timber than pine, and though unfit for cultivation, it affords an excellent range for cattle. The population of this county is small, the same causes which served to reduce the population of Perry are equally applicable to this, (viz.) the extraordinary inundations of the most fertile lands, together with the inducements offered to emigrants by the purchase of a portion of the Choctaw lands.

The inhabitants are generally hospitable, sober and industrious, depending chiefly for subsistence on their individual labor, their farms yielding them all the necessities and most of the comforts they enjoy; moderate in their desires, they have never been infected with that extraordinary mania of reckless and extravagant speculations, which has lately terminated in a convulsion of the whole civilized world, and brought devastation and ruin to thousands; while the citizens of other parts of the state in utter dismay beheld the wreck and total ruin of their fortunes, those in the south east "calmly pursued the wise tenor of their ways" in the full enjoyment of their wonted prosperity.

The trade of this county, like that of the adjoining counties, consists chiefly of live stock, the city of Mobile about fifty miles from Leaksville, affording an excellent market. The raising of cotton as an article of trade is found to be far less profitable than that of live stock: a considerable portion of the land, though unfit for cultivation, affords an inexhaustible range for stock. Cattle, sheep, hogs, etc., sustain themselves in the finest condition during the whole year, simply on the food nature supplies them with.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

James Wally, Sheriff.

Isham Moody, Judge of Probate.

D. F. Amis, Clerk of the Circuit and Probate Courts.

John McImis, Surveyor.

Robert Durmun, Assessor and Collector.

Elam Phillips, County Treasurer.

John B. Dewit, Coroner.

James Evans, Ranger.

Board of Police.—Littleton Coker, Thomas Baird, Ebenezer Dunam, Curtis Cooly, Thomas Hunt.

HOLMES COUNTY.

The county of Holmes is of an irregular shape, bounded on the northeast by Carrol county, on the southeast by the Big Black river, which divides it from the counties of Attala and Madison, on the southwest by the Yazoo county, and on the west by the Yazoo river, which divides it from Bolivar county. It has an area of about sixteen townships or five hundred and seventy-six square miles, of which thirty thousand six hundred and thirty-five acres are under cultivation, with a cotton crop, in one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six of nine thousand five hundred and twenty-one bales. It has a white population of two thousand nine hundred and fifty-two, slaves five thousand six hundred and sixty-one, of whom two thousand five hundred and eighty-three are males and two thousand four hundred and seventy-eight females.

The county is watered by the two noble rivers which form its eastern and western boundaries, the Yazoo and Big Black, and their tributaries—Chicopa, Funnigusha, and Black creeks, flowing westwardly into the Yazoo, and other smaller ones flowing eastwardly into the Big Black.

Lexington, near the geographical centre, is the county seat, and has a population of two hundred and ninety-four whites, males one hundred and seventy-eight, females one hundred and sixteen, and slaves one hundred and twenty, making in all four hundred and fourteen. The public buildings in Lexington are a court house and Presbyterian church. There are eight stores, four groceries and one apothecary's shop.

The following gentlemen are counsellors at law and physicians in the town and county:—

Lawyers.—Robert Cook, Archibald H. Paxton, Nathaniel E. Rives, James R. Enloe, James M. Dyer, John W. Dyer, John W. Anderson and Hugh H. Fultz.

Physicians.—N. Lamar Cain, Ira S. Mitchell, J. A. Bone, Frances R. Cheatham, Moses B. Rogers.

There are five election precincts in the county: at Lexington court house, Rainor's store, Taylor's store, Richland and Eulogy.

The five post offices are at Franklin, Lexington, Lockhart's store, Smithfield and Tchula.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Nathaniel E. Rives, Judge of Probate.

Israel W. Pickens, Sheriff.

Henry Morton, Circuit Clerk.

Wilson A. Purdam, Probate Clerk.

John C. Rives, Coroner.

A. Erwin, County Treasurer.

William M. Burton, Assessor and Collector.

Samuel M. Dickey, Ranger.

Calvin Benjamin, Surveyor.

Reuben W. Garrison, Auctioneer.

Board of Police.—Joseph R. Plummer, Alexander Magee, Joseph A. Thomas, Vincent H. Carraway, Lewis G. Gallaway.

Magistrates.—William H. Hines, Jacob Perkins, James H. Cooper, John W. Cowen, W. T. Land, Thomas S. Maury, Thomas Rayner, — Fulgham, James E. Glascock, John S. Ellis.

Constables.—Henry W. Brantly, Decent Knight, A. G. Harris, George Hurst, James Caruthers, Joseph Swann.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

The county of Hancock, among the largest in extent in the state, is the southernmost in geographical position. It is bounded north by Marion and Perry counties, east by Perry and Jackson, south by the Gulf of Mexico, and west by the Pearl river, which separates it from Louisiana. Eight townships in this county have their base on the Gulf of Mexico. The limits of this county include an area equal to fifty-five townships, or one thousand nine hundred and eighty square miles, of which only two thousand three hundred and seventy-four acres are under cultivation, with a cotton crop of one hundred and sixty-seven bales. The number of white inhabitants in one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, was one thousand seven hundred and fifty-five, slaves seven hundred and twenty of whom three hundred and fifty were males and three hundred and sixty-three females.

This county is watered by the Pearl, its western boundary, by the Mount Jordan and Wolf rivers, and the Bollocheeto, Cutcumbula and other creeks. Two noble bays run up from the Gulf of Mexico into the county, the bay of St. Louis, noted as a fashionable summer resort for health and sea-bathing, and the bay of Biluxi.

The chief towns are Pearlinton, situated on the east bank of the Pearl river, about six miles from the Gulf of Mexico; Shieldsboro, the county seat, having a court house and jail, on the west shore of the bay of St. Louis; Wolf River Village, to the north of the bay of St. Louis; Biluxi Village between the bay of Biluxi and the Gulf, situated on the latter; Spring Cottage; and Mississippi City, situated on the Gulf of Mexico, about equi-distant from the mouth of the bay of Biluxi and Pass Christian near the bay of St. Louis.

MISSISSIPPI CITY.—The location of this great future sea port of Mississippi, and of the southwest at large, is so commanding that it will ever be a matter of surprise that it was not sooner appropriated to the uses for which it was designated by the munificent hand of nature. Neither New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola or Charleston can hold competition to the vast natural advantages of Mississippi City as a sea port of the first magnitude. The harbor surveyors pronounce the capacity and safety of the anchorage to equal if not surpass that of any other harbor in the United States. Its freedom from either ice or rock-bound shores—its protection from winds by the southwestern neck of main land, and Cat, Ship and other islands—its noble passes between Cat Island and the main land with twenty-seven feet of water, and between Cat and Ship Islands with thirty-three feet of water, and with forty to forty-three feet of water inside—its good mud bottom—all combine to render it a safe and magnificent roadstead, where ships of the largest class can ride, sheltered and safe, within a mile of the shore. Indeed those excellent judges of naval positions, the British anchored their fleet in this harbor, during the invasion of New Orleans in the late war. The only possible approach of storms from the southeast is guarded by a chain of islands. The water in the offing gradually shallows from the Gulf to the island passes, where there is from twenty-seven to forty-three feet to come in with.

The site presents a bold, firm and dry front from Pass Christian to the bay of Biloxi. There are no marshes nor low grounds in the rear; and it is far enough removed from the Pearl river swamps on the west, and those of Pascagoula on the east, to be entirely free of musquitoes and miasmas from those sources. Instead of being under the necessity of retreating from this site to find a healthful summer residence, the reverse would be the case. This

coast is now the Arcadia of the southwest—the refuge of the interior and of the Delta from summer and autumnal fevers. The luxurious and inexhaustible oyster beds, the almost endless variety of fish in the sea, and the abundance of wild fowl on shore, would astonish while it delighted the *gourmand*, and almost awaken life and appetite within “the ribs of death.” The water gushes up in exhaustless profusion through the strata of sand and gravel, as pure as the rock springs of the mountains.

The entire shore is belted with fine groves of pine, towering in majestic pride, and of live oak—of which there are large reserves owned by the United States as the future supplies for her navy yards; and on such a spot, and with such resources at hand, it is really wonderful that the United States have not before this located a navy yard here, both for the facilities afforded to ship building and the contiguity of the position to those seas that most require the supervision of our naval force to prevent piracy and outrage.

This brief description, founded on undoubted authority, gives but a faint idea of the natural advantages of the site of the future emporium of the southwest. It always holds good that wherever nature has furnished inexhaustible agricultural resources, she has also provided an outlet for the superabundance of such natural wealth. Mississippi City is destined to be the outlet of the wealth of that proud state which bears the name of the great Nile of the West. This future city is to make good the device on the standard of our state; it is to be the sea-beaten rock on which the eagle of Mississippi shall whet his talons, and from which he shall dart his keen eye over the waters of the dark blue sea, the home of the storm—but also the highway of national glory and individual wealth.

It is said that there is a remnant of a Gipsy or Egyptian tribe in this and Jackson county, the stock of which was brought hither by the French, in the first settlement of this coast, some time between seventeen hundred and seven and seventeen hundred and twenty-one.

There are three post offices in this county—at Pearlington, Shieldsboro and Spring Cottage.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Lewis Daniell, Probate Judge.

J. S. Breest, Clerk of the Probate Court.

George W. Robinson, Sheriff, Assessor and Collector.

O. Farve, Coroner.

S. White, County Treasurer.

Elisha Cawen, Surveyor.

R. P. Wingate, Ranger.

Board of Police.—Julius Monett, Brantly Bond, L. T. Kemball, Henry Dillard, George Holley.

Magistrates.—James C. Cleaveland, Samuel White, Shadrick Stewart, Daniel B. Buttler, John S. Brush, Thomas Batson, Preston Bond, Hedlen Wentzell.

Constables.—John Rayer, William Seals, H. Wheate, Edward McGraw, Robert Deloney.

HINDS COUNTY.

The county of Hinds is bounded north by Madison, east by Rankin and Simpson, south by Copiah, and west by Claiborne and Warren counties. It has an area of about twenty-five townships or nine hundred square miles of which eighty-five thousand five hundred and twelve acres are under cultivation, with a cotton crop, in 1836, of twenty-six thousand four hundred and twenty-six bales. It has a white population of seven thousand five hundred and one slaves fourteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, of whom seven thousand and fifty-nine are males and six thousand eight hundred and seventy females. The surface of the central, northern and northwestern parts of this county is generally undulating, and the soil fertile and productive; and of the southern part, the surface is more uneven and the soil less fertile, though it is interspersed with many valuable tracts of land.

There are several creeks, in this county, tributary to the Big Black and Pearl rivers and Bayou Pierre; the chief of which are Baker's creek in the northwest, emptying into the Big Black and Tallahata, in the south into Bayou Pierre. The swamps upon the Big Black, Pearl and creeks, are generally narrow.

There are several incorporated towns in Hinds county, viz: Jackson, Clinton, Raymond, Amsterdam, and the Mississippi Springs.

Jackson, the capital of the state containing five hundred and twenty inhabitants and situated on Pearl river, is a flourishing town. The state-house now being erected, if completed according to the present plan, will be a com-

modious and elegant building. It contains two hotels and several stores. There are two weekly newspapers published in Jackson.

Clinton, the fourth town in the state in point of population, which is six hundred and thirteen, is situated ten miles west of Jackson, and eight miles north of Raymond in the midst of a beautiful and fertile country, and contains two churches, Presbyterian and Methodist, two hotels and fifteen or twenty stores. Here is located Mississippi College, which is not at present in operation, and is without endowments. There two weekly newspapers published in Clinton. Raymond, the county seat, pleasantly situated near the centre of the county, with a population of four hundred and thirty, contains a court-house, jail, several stores and a male and female school; the latter is in a prosperous condition. Arrangements have been made for the erection of a church. There is a newspaper published in Raymond.

The Mississippi Springs, situated in the midst of a hilly and elevated country, five miles from Raymond, six miles from Clinton, and twelve miles from Jackson, have been extensively improved. The buildings now undergoing an enlargement, are sufficient to accommodate comfortably several hundred visitors. The waters of these springs have never been critically analyzed; different fountains contain different ingredients. Sulphate of Magnesia, Sulphate of Iron, and Carbonate of Soda, have been detected in various proportions. They are known from long experience to act upon the liver, also as a sudorific, diuretic, and tonic. Edifices upon a liberal scale, have been commenced for a male and female academy which have been in operation, in temporary buildings, during the present year. A number of planters are improving lots, at this place, for residences, especially during the warm season, for the combined advantages of health and the education of their children.

Within this county, at different places, have been discovered Marl, Shells, Bituminous coal, and Mineral waters, and petrifications of wood, at the depth even of forty or fifty feet.

There are Post-offices at Jackson, Clinton, Raymond, Cayuga, Bridgeport, Amsterdam, Yeizers' Store, Fleetwood. Newtown and Spring Hill.

There are Election Precints at Jackson, Clinton, Society Ridge, Amsterdam, Springfield, Auburn, Cayuga, Utica, Ware's, Yeizer's Store.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

William C. Demoss, Sheriff.

G. E. Beauchamp, Clerk of Circuit Court.

H. G. Johnston, Judge of the Probate Court.

S. S. Scott, Clerk of Probate Court.

J. L. Chappell, Assessor of Taxes.

N. L. Taber, Collector of Taxes.

John C. Long, Ranger.

L. Luske, Coroner.

Board of Police, H. Green, John Stewart, B. G. Simms, Joseph Gray, Leroy Tahem.

William Deen, County Treasurer.

John McKay, County Surveyor.

ITAWAMBA COUNTY.

The county of Itawamba is situated in the northeastern quarter of the state, bounded north by Tishamingo county, east by the state of Alabama, south by Monroe, and west by Pontotoc counties. It has an area of twenty-five townships or nine hundred square miles, of which only one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight were under cultivation in 1836 with a cotton crop of fifty-three bales. It had in 1837 a white population of one thousand four hundred and seventy, slaves one hundred and ninety, males ninety-nine, and females ninety-one.

This county is watered through its centre, from north to south, by the Twenty Mile creek, into which flows, from the eastern limits of the county, the Bull Mountain creek; Old Town creek waters the western part of the county. These all are the head streams of the Tombigbee.

The county seat is Jacinto, located near the centre, on section two, range eight east, and township four. Jacinto is a post town with a population of one hundred and fifty, with a school in which thirty-five pupils are taught; it has three hotels and three stores.

The other towns are Neshoba, twenty-three miles northeast of Jacinto; Eastport, at the eastern boundary of the

county, on Bear creek; Pittsburg, at the southeast corner of the county, and Farmington, a small town thirteen miles north of Jacinto.

Keel boats ascend the Tombigbee to this county during a part of the year. In Itawamba are to be found some of the most ancient settlements of the Chickasaws.

The thirteen election precincts are at Jacinto, Allstott's, Boone, Lendrey's, Carroll's, Estel's, Powell's, Farmington, Kiser's, Antry's, Jobert, Pittsburg and Carter.

JACKSON COUNTY.

This county is situated in the extreme southeast corner of the state, bounded on the north by Green county, east by the state line, south by the Gulf of Mexico and west by Hancock county; its length is about forty-five miles, and its extreme breadth thirty-six, containing about one thousand two hundred and sixty square miles. Its free white population is one thousand three hundred and nineteen, slaves four hundred and three.

TOWNS, &c.—Jackson court-house is situated near the centre of the county, on a small stream called Cedar creek, on the east side and a few miles from Pascagoula river.—There is nothing at this place to distinguish it from the ordinary farms of the country; it contains no public buildings whatever; the courts are usually held in a room of the dwelling house of the only family residing at the place. There is also a post office kept at the same place.

Krebsville is a beautifully situated village at the mouth, and on the east side of Pascagoula bay. It contains fifteen or twenty families, mostly French; there is an excellent school taught at this place, and it is esteemed one of the finest summer retreats on the coast. Immediately opposite this village, on the west side of the bay, there is a splendid hotel, capable of accommodating upwards of three hundred boarders. Under the management of its enterprising proprietor, this hotel has attained to a great degree of celebrity, and justly enjoys the patronage of a large number of the most fashionable people from Mobile and New-Orleans during the summer months.

RIVERS, &c.—Pascagoula, the largest river in the eas-

tern part of the state, is formed by the junction of Leaf and Chickasawha rivers, near the northern boundary of this county; it continues its serpentine course, in a southerly direction through this county, till it empties into Pascagoula bay. It is from one hundred to one hundred and fifty yards wide, very deep, with a gentle current, and is navigable to its head for steam boats of a large size.

The swamps of the Pascagoula are three or four miles in width, generally low and well timbered, covering large bodies of level fertile land, well adapted to cultivation; the greater part of it, however, is subject to inundation.

Dog river enters this county near its northeast corner, and running a southerly course near its eastern boundary, empties into Pascagoula bay about six miles from its mouth. The country through which this river runs, in its whole course through this county, is perhaps the most sterile and barren in the state; the land immediately on the river is generally a low, marshy, level, interspersed with a few stunted cypress and pine trees, with scarcely any other undergrowth, than low Palmetto and such other shrubbery as grow in the most barren soil. The lands are utterly unfit for cultivation, except in a few more favored spots, and even there it yields barely sufficient to sustain its possessor. The Pascagoula river was, perhaps, one of the first places in this state settled by civilized people, having been settled by the French about twenty years before the founding of New-Orleans. On its banks are yet to be seen many traces of very ancient settlements, of which the oldest inhabitants have no recollection. The lands on this river, as well as the entire coast of Mississippi, have been covered by large grants from the governments which respectively possessed it, previously to its cession to the United States by the Spanish government in 1819; and also by grants as donations of six hundred and forty acres each, to all the actual settlers prior to 1813 by the United States.

BAYS, &c.—Pascagoula bay, the grand termination of the principal water courses in the southeastern part of the state, is truly remarkable for its beauty and novelty. It is formed by the Pascagoula river, which divides itself into two principal branches, about twelve miles from the mouth of the bay; and runs nearly parallel to each other, till they empty into the Gulf of Mexico. The intermediate space between those two streams, is filled up with Marsh Islands,

covered with a rank grass four or five feet high. In very high tides those Islands entirely overflow. The shores of this bay are generally somewhat elevated above the surrounding country, and covered with large live oaks and other trees, whose gigantic bodies and spreading branches bear evidence of having bid defiance to the storms of ages; these, with a beautiful white sand beach, give to the scenery a romantic and picturesque appearance. The beauty of its situation, together with the salubrity of the climate, renders this bay one of the most delightful summer retreats in the state; and its advantages are beginning to be duly appreciated by the neighboring cities of Mobile and New-Orleans, as well as the western parts of this state.

On the eastern shore of this bay, near its mouth, are the ruins of an ancient fortification apparently built many centuries ago. It appears to have been built chiefly of sea shells. Within this ruin, several feet beneath the surface, have been found fire coals, and fragments of a peculiar kind of earthenware, together with many human bones; amongst them were discovered parts of a human skeleton of gigantic proportions. The upper part of the skull was said to be sufficiently large to fit loosely over the largest heads. All traces of a historical nature of its origin have long since disappeared. There is, however, a tradition still extant amongst the old French settlers on the bay, said to be derived from the aborigines who inhabited the coast on its first settlement by the French, that this fortification was built by a tribe of Indians long since extinct, known as the Biluxies. According to the legend, this tribe were at war with a more powerful neighbouring tribe. After many successive defeats they were driven to the sea shore, where they built this fortification; they were closely and vigorously besieged for a considerable time, till their supplies became exhausted, and they were reduced to the last extremity. Hope having deserted them, in a fit of despair they marched into the ocean and all perished.

In the neighbourhood of this ruin is frequently heard a most extraordinary and strange music. It can be heard during the summer months only, and on the most calm and serene evenings, usually soon after sun set; it is said to be truly melodious, resembling several instruments in concert; the most perfect harmony seems to exist in its varied cadence, though no peculiar notes or instruments are imitated. The sound appears to have no peculiar or limited bounds,

but seems to be transitory,—sometimes appearing to be in the water, and, immediately changing its position, seems to be transferred to the atmosphere; approaching and receding at intervals; sometimes dying away for some minutes, and then suddenly reviving with increased energy. The length of time that this mysterious nocturnal music continues is various and irregular; sometimes but momentary,—again it will continue for hours,—and, lingering, leave the ear so slowly that it will long dwell in fancy, and the delusion will last till we are almost led to believe that it exists only in imagination; and, was it not supported by the evidence of undoubted testimony, it would be difficult to give credit to such a seeming phantasy. But that such music is heard there, is beyond a doubt. It is attributed to various causes, but the one most generally accredited, by the superstitious of the neighbourhood, is couched in fiction, and linked with the tradition of the Biluxi Indians.

There are two post offices in this county; one at Jackson court-house, and the other at Cross Roads.

COUNTY OFFICES.

James Goff, Sheriff.

John Fairly, Judge of Probate.

Samuel Davis, Sen., Clerk of the Circuit and Probate Courts.

Charles S. Holland, County Treasurer.

Thomas Rhodes, Surveyor.

James Goff, Assessor and Collector of Taxes.

David Pickett, Coroner.

Board of Police.—Moses Ward, Patrick Ward, James F. Bradford, Samuel Davis Jun'r., William Cooper.

JASPER COUNTY.

Jasper county, so called in honor of Serjeant Jasper of Georgia, is situated in the Choctaw Purchase, and was erected into a county in 1833, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of this State.

It is bounded east by Clark, north by Newton, south by Jones, and west by Smith counties. A number of streams pass through it, the most important of which are the *Tallee Hallee*, which heads in the north, and runs in a southwestern direction, near the centre of the county; *Tallee Homo*, takes its rise in the western part of the coun-

ty, and runs in a southeastern direction, and empties in the *Taltee Hallee* in Jones county; *Bogue Homo*, heads in the eastern part of the county, and runs in a southwestern direction, and empties into the *Taltee Hallee* in Perry county. The *Oakachickama*, (Good Water) is a small stream that oozes out of the surface of the earth within the precincts of Paulding, and after winding its way for a few miles, loses its name by being merged with the waters of the *Taltee Homo*.

The surface of the country is level and rather picturesque; the soil is generally sandy, with here and there a mixture of clay. It abounds in beautiful prairies which in the summer season present a delightful appearance. The timber is mostly pine, but interspersed with white oak, hickory, black jack, maple, &c. About one-eighth of the county is under cultivation. Corn, peas, sweet potatoes, are the principal staples; cotton can be raised in abundance, but in consequence of the great distance to market, few planters turn their attention to its cultivation. The number of acres of land cultivated in 1836, was six thousand six hundred and nineteen; and the number of bales of cotton produced in the same year was nine hundred and nineteen. It contains a white population (according to the last census, taken in 1837,) of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one; number of slaves seven hundred and sixty-three; and is susceptible of a dense settlement. The county is extremely healthy; the atmosphere being saturated with the sea-breeze, even thus far from the sea-coast, a distance of more than one hundred and fifty miles.

The number of votes polled in Jasper county in the year 1837 was four hundred and fifty-five. The election precincts are five—Paulding, Garlandville, Killen's, Woodward's and Brinson's.

There are post-offices in Jasper county at Paulding and at Garlandville.

Paulding is the county seat of Jasper. It is situated on a beautiful level, between undulating ridges and sparkling streams of pure water on either side. The name of the place is called in honor of PAULDING of the revolution. A branch of the Bank of the Mississippi and Alabama Rail-road Company is located here, with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars. The Paulding academy was incorporated in 1836, and the academical edifice is now un-

der contract, and progressing rather slowly. It contains a population (free white and colored) of about two hundred and fifty inhabitants. It has four dry goods stores, and about the same number of groceries. Its streets cut the cardinal lines at angles of forty-five degrees, and are named Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, Van Buren, &c. There is a well furnished printing office in the place, from which a paper is weekly issued, with the title of the "Eastern Clarion." There are about six lawyers located at Paulding. This town is centrally situated, and promises to become an inland town of considerable note. It is incorporated by an act of the Legislature. The names of the Selectmen follow; the first is President in virtue of the charter.

Benjamin Hunt,
James C. Moffett,
Jacob G. Collins.
John Lightner,
James McDugald.

The following persons are Commissioners to open books for the subscription of stock to the Union bank.

Asa Halfield,
John W. Hendrick,
Seymour White.

The officers of the Paulding branch of the Mississippi and Alabama Rail-road Company are, Thomas S. Sterling, President; Benjamin Hurst, Cashier; Robert Wyatt, Teller; Directors, Thomas S. Sterling, Benjamin Hurst, William Ellis, William Leggett, John J. McRae, William A. Lang, William Towner, James E. Watts, Alexander Trotter and Moses Collins.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Isham H. Clayton, Sheriff.
Lennon B. Ellis, Judge of Probate.
Larkin Collins, Clerk of the Circuit and Probate Courts.
William Hartfield, Surveyor.
William Hozey, Assessor and Collector of Taxes.
A. F. Hargis, County Treasurer.
William Helton, Coroner.
William Ellis, Ranger.

Board of Police.—Asa Woodard, L. B. Brown, Joseph D. Abney, John W. Dean, John Bridges.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

The county of Jefferson is bounded north by Claiborne county east by Copiah, south by Adams and west by the Mississippi river. It has an area of about sixteen townships or five hundred and seventy-six square miles, of which fifty thousand and ninety-seven acres are under cultivation, with a cotton crop, in 1836, of twenty-two thousand and thirty-one bales. The white population is two thousand two hundred and sixty, slaves eight thousand two hundred and ninety, of whom four thousand one hundred and eighty-three are males and four thousand one hundred and seven females.

The southern branches of Bayou Pierre head in this county, and flow northwardly; Petit Gulf and Cole's creek head in this county and flow westwardly; the Homochitto heads in Jefferson and flows southwardly.

The chief towns are Fayette, the county seat, Rodney, the shipping port, on the Mississippi river, Malcom, Greenville and Church Hill, at each of which there is a post office.

Fayette is situated centrally, and has the court-house and other public buildings of the county seat. It has a flourishing academy, and a white population of ninety-one.

Rodney was incorporated in 1828, and is a place of considerable commerce, situated in the northwestern part of the county, on a bend of the Mississippi, at the mouth of the Petit Gulf. It has a white population of one hundred and ninety-four, a church, about twenty stores, a bank, and a printing office, from which is issued a weekly newspaper. The site of Rodney is romantic, being confined by the Petit Gulf below the city, and a small sluggish bayou above, and hemmed in behind by a precipitous eminence. The two business streets are the one parallel to the river, and the one proceeding from it at right angles, and running along the banks of the Petit Gulf into the country.

Greenville is situated in the southwestern part of the county near the mouth of Cole's creek.

Malcolm is in the southern part of the county.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

John M. Whitney, Judge of Probate.

James J. Collier, Clerk of Circuit Court.

Charles T. Miles, Clerk of the Criminal and Probate Courts.

George Torry, Sheriff.

John H. Collier, County Treasurer.

Thomas H. Marble, Collector of Taxes.

Edward McPherson, Assessor of Taxes.

John Young, Coroner.

Angus McPhail, Surveyor.

John H. Duncan, Ranger.

A. M. Halley, Auctioneer.

Board of Police.—James Snodgras, Isaac A. B. Ross, Washington S. Burch, David W. McCaleb, and Robert Dixon.

Justices of the Peace.—John A. Watkins, Green T. Martin, Eli F. Ross, David Short, Daniel McLauren, Elihu McCaa, Edmund Duggan, Isaac S. Gordan. Joseph Dunbar, Peter Vandike.

Constables.—John Orr, Martin Smith.

JONES COUNTY.

The county of Jones is bounded north by Smith and Jasper counties, east by Wayne, south by Perry, and west by Covington counties. It has an area of twenty townships or seven hundred and twenty square miles, of which one thousand nine hundred and seventy-six acres are under cultivation, with a cotton crop in 1836 of one hundred and twenty-three bales. It has a white population of one thousand and seventeen, slaves one hundred and eight, of whom forty-nine are males, and fifty-nine females.

This county is watered exclusively by the head streams of Leaf river, (the Talla-homa, the Bogue-homo, Talleehallee and others) all flowing southwardly.

The county seat is Ellisville, near the centre of the county. It is the only post town in the county.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Thomas L. Mott, Sheriff.

Drewry Bynum, Circuit Clerk.

Drewry Bynnm, Probate Clerk.

Thomas L. Mott, Assessor and Collector of Taxes.

Duncan Thompson, Judge of Probate.

James H. Watters, Coroner.

Gabriel C. Moffett, Ranger.

Robert Watters, Arthur Watters, George Baylis, Henry Harskin, Cornelius Shaw, Board of Police.

KEMPER COUNTY.

The county of Kemper is bounded by the counties of Winston and Noxubee on the north, by the state line of Alabama on the east, south by Lauderdale, and west by Neshoba counties. It has an area of twenty-one townships or seven hundred and fifty-six square miles, of which ten thousand five hundred and thirteen acres are under cultivation, with a cotton crop in 1836, of one thousand seven hundred and sixty-two bales. Its white population is three thousand three hundred and eighty, slaves two thousand one hundred and thirty-three, of whom one thousand and three are males and one thousand one hundred and thirty females.

The streams that water this county, the tributaries to the Tombigbee, flow principally to the southeast into Alabama. The Wahaloe creek is an exception, flowing northwardly into Noxubee creek.

The county seat is De Kalb, situated near the centre of the county, one hundred and sixty-nine miles due north from the Gulf of Mexico, in latitude thirty-two degrees forty-six minutes north, and longitude eleven degrees thirty-six minutes west from Washington city. The barge navigation on the Tombigbee reaches to within twenty miles of De Kalb.

Narkeeta is twelve miles below De Kalb, and has a white population of eighty-four. Wahaloe is on the creek of that name in the northeastern part of the county, fifteen miles from De Kalb.

The post-towns in this county are De Kalb, Angus, Folsom, Narkeeta, Pleasant Spring, Schoober and Wahaloe.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Lawrence W. Pennington, Sheriff.

Lewis Stovall, Clerk of Circuit Court.

Benjamin C. Oppelt, Judge of Probate.

William G. Gill, Clerk of Probate Court.

C. R. McKaskill, Assessor and Collector of Taxes.

Silas Manor, Ranger.

Mathew Newton, Coroner.

William B. Jay, County Treasurer.

David Henderson, Surveyor.

Board of Police.—John Rhodes, Mathew Jackson, John F. Aulds, Washington McDaniel, Solomon Lanham.

Justices of the Peace.—James W. Jones, ——— Rivers, Daniel Ship, Presly Floyd, Alsa Pace, ——— Spears, Benjamin C. Oppelt, Washington A. Cook.

Constables.—Andrew Jester, Hezekiah Chepman, William Killin.

LEAKE COUNTY.

The county of Leake is bounded on the north by Attala, on the east by Neshoba, on the south by Scott, and on the west by Madison. This county has an area of five hundred and seventy-six square miles, of which three thousand one hundred and eleven acres only were under cultivation in 1836, with a cotton crop of thirteen bales. The number of free whites in the county, in 1837, was one thousand one hundred and thirty-six; slaves five hundred and thirty-one, of whom three hundred and twenty-six were males and two hundred and fifteen females. There is a large proportion of bottom or swamp lands in this county, which is, by some considered to be the centre of the cotton region. Pearl river flows nearly through the middle of its territorial limits, and receives the waters of the Tuscalamela, Yockamookany, Lobutchy, Standing Pine, and several smaller creeks. Those who are best acquainted with Pearl river say that it is a better stream for navigation from Jackson even to the forks in the county of Neshoba than it is below that point. The county is an exact square and contains sixteen townships or five hundred and seventy-six square miles. Carthage, the county seat, is an incorporated town, two miles north of Pearl river, and is located on section one, township ten, north, range seventy east, and is improving. This is also a stock-raising as well as agricultural county. Besides Carthage, there are post offices at Centre Grove, Harpersville, Haysville and Thomastown.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Uriah Bobbett, Circuit Clerk.

Stephen Loyd, Sheriff.

Jackson Warner, Judge of Probate.

Thomas Myers, Probate Clerk.

Thomas Battle, Coroner.

Solomon T. Williams, Ranger.

William B. Williams, Surveyor.

John Anders, Assessor and Collector.

Richard H. Walker, Henry Harper, Febron Freaney,
John Roberson, Lucas Vanansdale, Board of Police.

James W. Dickson, Robert E. Holford, Morris Blackwell, Reuben Due, Joseph Anchett, Samuel S. Joslin, Justices of the Peace.

Levi B. Gosa, Grogan Harper, Joseph Hodges, William Johnston, J. Wolverton, Willis A. Wilborn, Mark Tarver, Constables.

LOWNDES COUNTY.

This county is bounded north by Monroe county, east by Alabama, south by Noxubee, and west by Octibbeha. Its extent, from east to west, is thirty miles; from north to south nearly the same distance. The Tombigbee river flows through it from north-west to south-east, dividing it about equally. The western half is principally prairie country, well adapted to the cultivation of cotton. The fertility of its soil; the little labour requisite to open plantations; its contiguity to a navigable stream, as well as to the flourishing city of Columbus, the county seat; and the salubrity and mildness of its climate, have induced many wealthy planters to leave their homes in other states, and remove to this pleasant region. Many gentlemen, who reside in town for the advantages of society and the education of their children, own fine estates upon the river. The eastern half of the county was settled first, and is the most populous. It is well-watered; the surface rolling; soil near the streams very good; and in general above mediocrity. The staple productions are cotton, corn, oats, tobacco, rice; the culinary vegetables, and melons of every name grow luxuriantly. Apple, peach, pear, quince, cherry and plum trees yield their fruits in abundance. The grape and all the various berries are not surpassed. Among its forest trees are the pine, oak, ash, hickory, black-walnut, sycamore, birch, elm, beech, willow, black-gum, locust, box, sassafras, cedar and Gloria Mundi.

The towns are Columbus in the centre; Caledonia in the east; Plymouth and Colbert on the west side of the Tombigbee above, and Nashville on the east side of the river below Columbus. The election precincts are Caledonia, Colbert,

Collins', Columbus, Connells', Brooks', Lowndesville and Nashville.

The Tombigbee is the principal river of the county, passing through it south-eastwardly into Alabama. It is navigable for steam-boats several months in the year 100 miles above Columbus. Its largest tributaries in Lowndes on the east side are the Buttahatchee and Luxapellila, both rising in Alabama, and flowing a south-western course about 75 miles. The former for several miles in the northern boundary of the county, is a beautiful stream. The Luxapellila reaches the Tombigbee about three miles south of Columbus. The Octibbeha, of nearly the same size, flows into the Tombigbee from the west. The two last mentioned rivers may easily be rendered navigable a considerable distance in time of high water. All these streams abound in fish. They have many tributary creeks, affording numerous sites for grist and saw-mills.

In consequence of the sale of the Choctaw and Chickasaw lands in this county, it has increased rapidly in population and wealth within a few years. The "Military" in connection with the "Robinson Road" is the great highway through it from north-east to south-west; at certain seasons it is thronged with emigrants and travellers. But little has as yet been done in the way of Internal Improvement, if we except the beautiful bridge thrown over the Luxapellila by Col. Blewett, at an expense of six or eight thousand dollars. A company has been chartered to construct a bridge over the Tombigbee at Columbus, and to connect Vicksburg with Columbus by a Rail-Road; thus laying the Father of Waters under contribution to the pleasures and emoluments of the inhabitants of Lowndes.

Some straggling settlements were made in Lowndes as early as 1817. The first court was held in Columbus in 1830. The country between the Tombigbee and the Black Warrior was a "Neutral Ground," between the Choctaws and Creeks. Few traces remain of its former possessors, except certain mounds in the southern part of the county. By whom, and for what purpose they were thrown up, is unknown. Probably by a people who inhabited the country before the present race of Indians. The Choctaws have a tradition that their fathers emigrated westwardly till they came to this the goodliest land they had ever seen; that being determined to possess it they waged desperate war with the occupant tribe; and at last in a dreadful battle defeated and exterminated them, glutting their tomahawks

with slaughter. The Oktibbeha or "Fighting Water," was the boundary between the Choctaws and Chickasaws, and its banks were often the scene of fierce and deadly conflicts. Indeed, every hill, every dale, every stream, has a story of thrilling interest—but alas! we read it not. All the wild and wonderful history of this region is shrouded by the pall of ages. In vain does imagination on airy wing explore the gloom profound. For nearly six thousand years the sun has risen and set upon this land; here flowers have bloomed and faded; forests towered and fallen; summer and winter, spring and autumn reigned in all their loveliness and sublimity. Six thousand years these beautiful streams have wandered amid flowers and foliage, by lofty upland, and by winding vale, and prairie wild, unseen perhaps, by mortal eye; perhaps the residence of powerful nations. We scan but a little part of the mighty past. We know, indeed, that for many a year through these groves, "the stoic of the woods—the man without a tear," pursued the deer from morn till evening; on these streams propelled the light canoe; here commemorated the exploits of the chase or returning from successful war celebrated the feast, the song, the dance; here suspended the scalps of slaughtered foes; here lighted the funeral pyre of captive warriors, and "grinned horribly a ghastly smile," at their expiring agonies. The white man came, and the Indian vanished as a sullen thunder-cloud before the rising sun. He is gone from the stream, the wood, and the prairie; his domain has passed into other hands, and the graves of his Fathers alone remains to tell his tale.

Columbus, the seat of Justice for Lowndes county, Mississippi, is pleasantly situated on the east bank of the Tombigbee, in north latitude $33\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, and 150 miles north-east of Jackson. It is regularly laid out upon an elevated plain—the streets crossing each other at right angles, and is a beautiful and flourishing place. Within a few years, in consequence of sale of the adjacent Indian lands, and the great emigration to the surrounding country, it has advanced rapidly in population and wealth.

It contains about three thousand five hundred inhabitants, three incorporated banks and several not incorporated, twenty dry goods stores, three drug stores, three clothing stores, two jewellers' shops, two hotels, a public bath-house, a cotton-gin manufactory, two livery stables, two large ware-houses, a steam saw and grist mill, and several bakeries and provision stores. Columbus also has four pub-

lic wells—no fire engine—a Market-house, a Court-house, Masonic-hall, three Churches, belonging respectively to the Methodist, Presbyterian and Episcopal denominations, a land office, two printing offices, from which issue two newspapers weekly, a large book-store and the banking-house of the Planters' bank.

The various mechanical trades and the learned professions are numerous and ably represented in Columbus, and two finely equipped military companies, with their excellent band of music, enliven the "dull and piping times of peace."

The town being built upon the sixteenth section, the income arising from the lease of the lots, amounting to seven thousand dollars annually, is appropriated to the support of Franklin Male Academy, and Franklin Female Academy. Two large and elegant buildings have been erected upon the Academy square for the accommodation of these institutions. The Male Academy numbers 150 students, Robert Bruce Willer, principal; Sewell Norris and S. V. Hubbard, assistants. The Female Academy numbers one hundred students, S. C. Swift, principal, Miss Burnet, assistant. A handsome apparatus is attached to these seminaries, and measures will speedily be taken to procure a valuable library. *Tuition is free to all the children and youth of the township.*

The Mississippi Female College is located in this town. It has about sixty students, and is justly regarded as an ornament to Columbus. The spacious and splendid College building occupies a secluded and romantic eminence. A large number of boarders can be accommodated at the college in the family of the president. Abram Maer president, Miss Dunning and Miss Lester, professors.

There are five religious denominations in Columbus; the Rev. Mr. Sawyer is pastor of the Methodist church; the Rev. Mr. Forbes of the Episcopal; the Rev. Mr. Reed of the Presbyterian; the Rev. Mr. Walthall of the Baptist; and the Rev. Mr. Shook of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. The various benevolent institutions of the day are sustained here. There are three Sabbath schools; three Ladies' sewing societies, a Bible society, a Foreign Mission, and a Temperance society, which meets monthly to hear addresses and receive members.

The Tombigbee is navigable to Columbus, and indeed much higher, for steamboats six months in the year; and during that period is the scene of active trade. Many boats

are owned wholly, or in part, in this place. The Columbus is one of the most beautiful boats upon the southern waters. A company has been chartered to build a bridge over the Tombigbee at Columbus, and to construct a Railroad to connect Columbus and Vicksburg.

The police of the place consists of a Mayor and Common Council. The healthiness of this situation is now established. Excellent water abounds. There are many beautiful building sites on the pine ridge north and east of town, of which its inhabitants are rapidly availing themselves. Situated upon a navigable stream; in a healthy, well-watered and fertile country; with a propitious climate; upon the great highway from the north and east, to the south and west; possessing a moral, intelligent, wealthy and enterprising population, and enjoying literary and religious privileges unsurpassed, if not unequalled by any town in the south-west, Columbus promises not to be least among the fair cities which are springing up, as if by magic, in the late western wild.

(Columbus is in the 16th section of 18th township, range 18 west.)

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Ovid P. Brown, Clerk of the Circuit Court.

R. D. Haden, Clerk of the Probate Court.

Thomas Sampson, Judge of the Probate Court.

John W. Bryan, Sheriff.

John N. Mullen, County Treasurer.

S. G. Wells, Assessor and Collector of Taxes.

W. E. Willis, Surveyor.

Samuel Davis, Coroner.

J. A. Cummings, Ranger.

Board of Police — S. Vaughan, N. E. Wright, R. Hodges, J. B. Fields, A. T. Morse.

LAUDERDALE COUNTY.

The county of Lauderdale is bounded north by Kemper county, east by Sumpter county in the state of Alabama, south by Clarke, and west by Newton counties. It has an area of nearly twenty townships or seven hundred and twenty square miles, of which three thousand four hundred and twenty-five acres are under cultivation with a cotton crop of one hundred and twenty-eight bales. The white population is one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, slaves five hundred and forty-four, of whom two hundred

forty-nine were males and two hundred and ninety-five females. The surface of Lauderdale is generally undulating, intersected by numerous creeks, on the borders of which there are large bodies of fine land.

It is considered the best county in the Fifth Judicial District of the state; on the high lands the principal growth is pine, mixed with oak, hickory, &c. The borders of the creeks are covered with cane.

It is remarkably well situated to pasturage, as the woods are open, with very little undergrowth, and extensive reed brakes among the hills. This county is rapidly filling up with settlers, mostly from Alabama.

Lauderdale is almost exclusively watered by the head branches of the Chickasawha, which flow from the north to south through the county. The largest creek is called the Oaktibbeha which rises in Noxubee county, on the north-west, running southeasterly, receiving many smaller branches, until, by uniting with the Chunkey, it acquires the name of Chickasawha, to render which navigable many efforts are now making. Most of the streams on the western side of the county empty into the Oaktibbehaw, or the Chunkey. The principal creek emptying into the former is the Sirrashee. Those emptying into Chunkey, are Tallashee, Tallahattee, Oakahattee and Oaklehy. The principal creek on the east is Ponty, which receives many smaller branches, as Opossum creek, &c., and empties into Lucarnatchie.

Marion, the county seat, is increasing slowly in population, though the general character of the place is much improved of late. There is a Methodist church about one mile from town, with a regular pastor stationed at Marion. There is also a school-house about half a mile from town. There was an act of incorporation for an academy, passed May, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, but the edifice is not yet erected. Marion contains about one hundred inhabitants, five stores and three taverns. There are post offices at Marion, at Daleville, at Mingoehoma and Magnolia.

Daleville is located on the east half of the southeast quarter of section sixteen, township eight, range sixteen east, in a beautiful valley, with an excellent mineral spring within one hundred yards of the public square. It contains about twenty-seven white inhabitants, two taverns, three stores, one grocery, one school-house and five family residences.

Magnolia is three miles northeast of Marion.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Isham Pace, Sheriff.

John F. Chesters, Judge of Probate.

James Keeton, Clerk of Circuit Court.

James Keeton, Clerk of Probate Court.

Jesse Killingsworth, County Surveyor.

R. B. G. Harper, Assessor and Collector of Taxes.

James Ray, County Treasurer.

James D. Williams, Coroner.

Mather Alexander, Ranger.

Board of Police.—Lewis Crane, Vincent Delk, James Castles, James Russell, Elijah White.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

The county of Lawrence is bounded north by Copiah and Simpson counties, east by Covington, south by Marion and Pike, and west by Franklin county. This county is of so irregular a form that it cannot be reduced to any of the regular geometrical figures. It has an area of nearly twenty-four townships, or eight hundred and sixty-four square miles, of which twenty thousand eight hundred and fifty-five acres are cultivated, with a cotton crop in eighteen hundred and thirty-six, of three thousand eight hundred and fifty-five bales. The free white population amounts to five thousand nine hundred and twelve, slaves two thousand two hundred and twenty-two, of whom one thousand one hundred and fifty-six are males, and one thousand and sixty-six females.

This county is divided, nearly centrally, by the Pearl river, running from the north a little east of south. The head waters of the Bogue Chitto rise in the western part of Lawrence, and run southwardly into Pike county. Behalee creek, Fair river and Falling creek, or Hall's, fall into the Pearl river on the west side; while Silver, Whitesand and Crooked creeks fall into the Pearl river on the east side.

The growth of timber in the county is generally pine, except on the water courses, where oak, hickory and beach mostly abound; there are also some walnut, wild cherry and maple. The river and creek bottoms, as well as the fine flats, afford good cotton lands. The county, in general, is remarkably healthy, abounding in springs of fine pure water.

The two principal towns in this county are Monticello, the county seat, and Brookhaven; the first situated, near

the centre, and the latter in the western part of the county. Monticello is situated on a high bluff on the western bank of Pearl river. It has a population of 112 whites, and is an incorporated town, located on the northwest quarter of section twenty-eight, township seven, range eleven east, from the land office at Washington, Mississippi. It is sixty-eight miles from Jackson, the capital of the state.

The public edifices in Monticello are, the fine brick banking-house of the branch of the Planter's Bank; an Academy, of which Gen. Arthur Fox is President, and Messrs. A. M. Keezer, Samuel Jayne, J. S. Carson, Joseph Neylor, Solomon Sutton, A. S. Eldridge and Arthur Smith trustees, with the Rev. Mr. Groves as principal, assisted by a gentleman in the male, and a lady in the female departments; two good hotels; and a Masonic Hall, called the Eastern Star Lodge. The town has six stores, the greater part of the goods sold in which are directly imported by the merchants from New-York. Two steamboats that traverse the Pearl river from the Gulf to Monticello are owned by the planters of this place, and of the vicinity.

Brookhaven post-office is situated on the west side of the east fork of Bogue-Chitto, in the western part of Lawrence county, on the line between sections nineteen and thirty, township seven, range eight east. It is twenty miles due west of Monticello; sixty-eight due east of Natchez; twenty-one due south of Gallatin; twenty-eight north north-east of Holmesville, and sixty-two south southwest of Jackson. At this place the main road leading from Monticello to Natchez forks; the lower road passing thro' Meadville, distant about thirty-three miles; the upper road crosses the waters of the Homochitto about ten miles north of Meadville, and the two roads unite about eighteen miles east of Natchez. The mail from N. Orleans arrives at Brookhaven departs three times a week, and likewise the same from Jackson. There is also a mail three times a week from Monticello, and twice a week from Washington, making, in all, eleven mails each week. Brookhaven is an election precinct, and the place of holding the magistrate's courts for the Bogue-Chitto district. The route of the New-Orleans and Nashville rail-road passes at or near this place.

The election precincts in Lawrence county are, Monticello, Whitesand, Silver creek, Fair River and Bogue-Chitto. The post-offices are at Monticello and Brookhaven.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

M. B. Cannon, Judge of Probate.

Solomon Sutton, Sheriff.

Edward L. Bowen, Clerk of the Circuit Court.

Joseph Caldwell, Probate Clerk.

H. M. Rannels, Surveyor.

Gwinn Pepper, Assessor and Collector of Taxes.

Samuel Prestridge, Coroner.

Y. E. Pendleton, Ranger.

Board of Police.—B. R. Bridges, C. Mitchell, C. Ward,
Jesse Maxwell, James Cotton.

LAFAYETTE COUNTY.

The county of Lafayette is bounded north by Marshall, east by Tippah and Pontotoc, south by Chickasaw and Yalobusha, and west by Ponola counties. It has an area of about twenty-two townships or seven hundred and ninety-two square miles, of which forty-eight hundred and seventy-nine acres are cultivated, with a cotton crop of four hundred and five bales. The white population in eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, was thirty-four hundred and twenty-eight, slaves fourteen hundred and fifty-one, of whom seven hundred and fifty-one were males and seven hundred females.

This county is watered by the Tallahatchie river, which, rising in Pontotoc and Tippah counties, with its numerous branches, passes into Lafayette county and extends southwestwardly quite across its upper or northern part, passing into Ponola and Tallahatchie counties, before its junction with the Yazoo. The Yockony Patawfy rises in Pontotoc county, and flows southwestwardly through Lafayette, below its centre, passing into the Tallahatchie river in Tallahatchie county. The Otoclawfa, or Otuckalaffa, runs along the extreme southern part of this county, in a western direction, and falls into the Yockony Patawfa in the southeast corner of Ponola county. Fullasuxy, Hurricane, Tobo-tubby and Clear creeks, all rise in Lafayette county, and flow in a northwestern direction into the Tallahatchie.

This county has ten election precincts—at Eaton, Vin-ton, Willson's, Wyatt, Jones', Bower's, Cox's, Brown-ing's, Washington and Oxford.

It has a post office at Oxford and another at Wyatt.

Oxford is the county seat, located near the centre, on

sections twenty-one and twenty-eight, range three, township eight. Its distance from Jackson, the seat of the state government, is one hundred and sixty miles. It is only one year and a half since Oxford was laid out into town lots, and yet it now numbers four hundred inhabitants. It is healthy, finely watered, and one of the most pleasant towns in all that region. Its public buildings are a court house, erected, by donation and tax on the proprietors of the soil, at an expense of twenty-three thousand four hundred dollars—a jail at the expense of three thousand nine hundred dollars, raised in the same manner—both of brick. There are as yet no churches, but arrangements are made for the erection of two. Oxford has two hotels, six stores, and two seminaries of education, one conducted by Zadock Cottrell and lady, the other by W. W. McMahon.

There are several other towns in the county of some note: Wyatt, Vinton, Washington and Eaton. All but Wyatt are comparatively new, and have as yet attracted little attention. Wyatt is a flourishing healthy town, situated about twelve miles from Oxford, on the northern bank of the Tallahatchie, in the direction of Holly Springs. This is as high, it is supposed, as steam boats will ever be able to ascend the Tallahatchie.

The soil of Lafayette county is exceedingly fertile upon the Tallahatchie and Yockony Patawfa rivers, as well as upon their tributaries, and is sterile and hilly only in the central part of the county. The timber in the valley lands is poplar, chesnut, sweet-gum, and various kinds of oak; on the high lands, pine, black and post oak, hickory and black jack of large size.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Charles G. Butler, Sheriff.

Abell Barnett, Judge of Probate.

Claiborne M. Phillips, Clerk of the Circuit Court.

William H. Smither, Clerk of Probate.

E. A. Meders, County Treasurer.

James T. Stockard, Assessor and Collector of Taxes.

Francis B. Haleson, Coroner.

James W. Walker, Surveyor.

George W. Hanks, Ranger.

Board of Police.—Young T. Houston, Andrew A. Houston, John P. Woodruff, Joshua Browning, William R. Cox.

MADISON COUNTY.

The county of Madison is bounded north by Attala county, east by Leake, southeast by Scott and Rankin, south by Hinds, and west by Yazoo and Holmes. The county is very irregular in its outlines. Population—white males twenty-one hundred and ninety-nine, females fourteen hundred and seventy-six, male slaves fifty-four hundred and forty-eight, females fifty-seven hundred and ninety.

SOIL.—This county presents an almost unbroken body of the most fertile cotton land any where to be found in the cotton region of the Union. The productions of this county consist of corn and cotton; of the former a sufficient quantity is produced for the consumption of its inhabitants. The production of cotton in eighteen hundred and thirty-six, amounted to thirty thousand eight hundred and seventy-three bales, and is estimated this year at thirty-five thousand, worth one million five hundred thousand dollars. The number of acres in cultivation in eighteen hundred and thirty-six, was eighty-nine thousand seven hundred and forty-six; the greatest number of acres cultivated by one planter eighteen hundred, with a production of one thousand bales of cotton.

Election precincts—Canton, Livingston, Vernon, McCarty's, Madisonville, Richland, Camden's Way's Bluff, Sharon, Williamstown, and Beatties Bluff.

Post Offices.—Canton, Livingston, Madisonville, Vernon, Williamstown, Mount Olympus, Bowden's Mills or Camden, Stump Bridge, Beatties Bluff and Richland.

CHIEF TOWNS.—Canton, the county seat, is located on section number nineteen, township number nine, range three east, and contains a population of three hundred whites and one hundred blacks; situated twenty-four miles from Jackson. **Public buildings.**—Court house, jail, one church and one female academy. **Banks.**—Branch of the Commercial Bank of Natchez, capital six hundred thousand dollars; Citizens Bank of Madison county, capital one million of dollars; two hotels, ten dry goods stores, one drug-gist store, three groceries, one bakery, one tin shop, three tailor shops, two watchmaker shops, sixteen attorneys and six physicians.

The town of Canton is incorporated;

Tooker S. Salmon, President of the Board of Selectmen.
Selectmen.

Thomas J. Catching,

John T. Camron,

R. M. Cox,

Charles J. Scarles, Town Treasurer.

John T. Dearing,

James Priestly.

Richland is a small town situated eleven miles from Jackson, Mississippi. It has about twenty-five white inhabitants, a Methodist Episcopal church, in which a school is taught, and two public houses. Madisonville is eight and a half miles from Richland, and Livingston fourteen. Of Vernon and other towns in this county we have not data to furnish a good account.

Oak timber prevails throughout this county.

ARTIFICIAL CURIOSITIES.—Indian Mounds are found in many portions of the county; some of which upon being opened are found to contain human bones and teeth—these latter being in so perfect a state of preservation as to answer the purpose of dentistry.

Sulphur Springs, said to be equal in every respect to the "Mississippi Springs," are found in the neighborhood of Livingston. There is also in the town of Canton a well which furnishes sulphur water of a very superior quality; and it is to the free use of this water during the hot season that the almost entire exemption from fever in that town is mainly attributed.

Rivers.—The Big Black forms the northeast and southwestern boundary of the county, for the distance of seventy miles, and is navigable for steam boats of light draught as high as Warsaw, and for keel boats to Ways' Bluff. On account of the obstructions which exist in its channel however, the navigation is confined almost entirely to keel boats. This river is susceptible of very great improvements at a moderate expense. Pearl river forms the southeastern boundary of the county, for the distance of twenty-five miles. Steam boats have ascended as high as Madisonville. Both these rivers present a uniform appearance, being sluggish, dark colored and winding; obstructed at low water by sand bars and drift wood.

GEOLOGICAL CURIOSITIES.—Upon digging to the depth of thirty feet in almost every part of the county, a bed of marine shell is found, which continues to the greatest depth

to which wells have ever been dug in the county. Under this head may also be mentioned an immense bed of limestone in the southern part of the county, which upon being cut or polished presents the impressions of every variety of marine shells.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Thomas Shackelford, Judge of Probate.
Samuel D. Livingston, Circuit Clerk.
John T. Cameron, Clerk of Probate.
Samuel Flournoy, Sheriff.
John J. Henry, Assessor and Collector of Taxes.
Orlando F. Pack, County Treasurer.
William Joiner, Coroner.
E. D. Cash, County Auctioneer.
Thomas H. Gillespie, Surveyor.
George W. King, Ranger.
Board of Police.—Johnson Silverburg, Eli Nichols,
David Ford, Joseph J. Pugh, John Alsworth.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

The county of Marshall is bounded north by the state line which separates it from Tennessee, east by the county of Tippah, south by Lafayette, and west by De Soto counties. It has an area of about twenty-three townships, or eight hundred and twenty-eight square miles, of which twenty-four thousand six hundred and twenty-six acres are under cultivation, with a cotton crop in eighteen hundred and thirty-six, of fifteen hundred and fifty-six bales. Its free white population in eighteen hundred and thirty-seven was eighty-two hundred and seventy-four, slaves fifty-two hundred and twenty-four, of whom twenty-six hundred and sixty-three were males, and twenty-five hundred and sixty-one females.

This county is watered by the head streams of the Tallahatchie, the Coldwater, the Biahela, Red Bank and Pigeon Roost creeks, all flowing west and northwardly.—The other streams are Chualley, Oaktevalley and Tippah. There is not a navigable stream in the county.

The county of Marshall bears the name in honor of the late Chief Justice of the United States, and is, in its rapid settlement, a very striking instance of the celerity with which a populous and wealthy county can be created at the bidding of enterprise and industry. The soil is a dark

and sandy upland, interspersed with extensive hickory valleys of the most fertile soil in the state.

The election precincts, twelve in number, are at Holly Springs, Chulahoma, Hudsonville, Mount Pleasant, Lamar, Tallaloosa, Waterford, Van Buren Mills, Harington's, Farmington, Red Banks and Bakers.

The post towns are Holly Springs, Chulahoma, Hudsonville, Waterford, North Mount Pleasant.

The county seat is Holly Springs, distant from Jackson, the capital of the state, two hundred and fifty miles. It is situated a little east of the centre of the county. Its name is not that of a Watering Place, as some might suppose, but of a town containing more than three thousand inhabitants. It is fifty miles southeast of Memphis, twenty-five miles south of Lagrange, Tenn. and about one hundred miles north west of Columbus, Miss. The corporate limits comprise one square mile, but more than one-third of the population live without these limits. The site is beautiful—the soil is rich—the water is pure and abundant, more than thirty springs of free stone water being in the town. These, and that beautiful evergreen, the Holly, growing along their branches, gave the place its name.

In June, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, this spot was designated as the site of the public buildings of the county of Marshall. There were then but a few log cabins upon it.

Its growth has been almost unexampled. The tide of emigration has set in from all quarters, and continues to flow. Its public edifices now are an elegant court house nearly completed, four churches, a Methodist, a Presbyterian, a Baptist, and a Campbellite Baptist, two academies, the male academy, with sixty scholars, under the superintendence of the Rev. C. Parish, and the female academy under the superintendence of Mr. T. Johnson, Mrs. Baker and Miss Fletcher. The male academy is a brick edifice, two stories high, and can accommodate one hundred and twenty scholars. It stands on a twenty acre lot, adjacent to the town, having the native growth of the forest upon it, and several springs of water.

A college edifice is now under contract. Subscriptions sufficient to justify the erection of buildings, and the employment of professors, have already been made; and the trustees have authorised the building of rooms to accommodate fifty or sixty students. and determined to arrange the college classes as soon as possible.

The number of hotels in Holly Springs are three, dry goods stores twenty, drug stores two. Of the other towns in the county Mount Pleasant is near the northern line of the county; northwest from Holly Springs, Hudsonville about seven miles north, and Chulahoma about ten miles southwest.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

William H. Bourland, Clerk of Probate.

James C. Alderson, Clerk of the Circuit Court.

Thomas Lane, Judge of Probate.

M. J. Blackwell, Surveyor.

Frederick Wells, Assessor and Collector of Taxes.

Thomas J. Oliver, County Treasurer.

Benjamin Daluron, Coroner.

T. McCrosky, Sheriff.

G. W. Graham, Ranger.

Board of Police.—Dickson Rogers, Henry White, William Hicks, W. C. Edmundson, E. H. Patts.

Justices of the Peace.—John Roaks, T. L. Treadwell, D. E. Brittonum, Henry Moore, Milton P. Johnson, Geo. W. Wry, T. M. Yancy, J. C. Randolph, J. B. Cockran, Robert Carson.

Constables.—John J. Planes, James Rhodes, Sillmane Weaver, John M. Malone, Lewis Johnston.

MARION COUNTY.

The county of Marion is bounded north by the counties of Lawrence and Covington, east by Perry, south by Hancock county and the state line of Louisiana, and west by Pike county. It contains an area of thirty-four townships, or twelve hundred and twenty-four square miles, of which thirteen thousand eight hundred and ninety-four acres are under cultivation, having produced a cotton crop in eighteen hundred and thirty-six, of two thousand and thirty-seven bales. The white free population is nineteen hundred and forty, slaves fifteen hundred and fifty-four, of whom seven hundred and seventy-five are males, and seven hundred and seventy-nine females.

This county is watered by the Pearl river, which enters at its northwest corner, and runs southeastwardly through the county, leaving it at nearly the centre of its southern boundary. Columbia is the county seat, situated on the east bank of the Pearl, rather to the west of the geographical centre of the county. There is a post office in this

town as also another in Fordsville, in the south part of the county.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Ebenezer Ford, Probate Judge.

Rodolphus Willoughby, Clerk of the Circuit Court.

Rodolphus Willoughby, Clerk of the Probate Court.

John W. Ford, Sheriff.

William C. Alford, Coroner.

James Temples, Ranger.

William Graham, County Treasurer.

David Summers, Assessor and Collector of Taxes.

Fredrick Greenleaf, Surveyor.

Board of Police.—Benjamin Heamans, Martin Lewis, Samuel Lewis, James B. McLelland, William Yarborough.

MONROE COUNTY.

The county of Monroe is one of the frontier counties of the state on its eastern side. It is bounded north by the county of Itawamba, east by the state of Alabama, south by Lowndes and Oktibbeha counties, and west by Chickasaw county. It has an area of about twenty-three townships, or eight hundred and twenty-eight square miles, of which twenty-one thousand four hundred and eighty-five acres are under cultivation, with a cotton crop in eighteen hundred and thirty-six, of twenty-five hundred and eighty-nine bales. The population is forty-one hundred and sixty-five free whites, slaves twenty-three hundred and twenty-eight, of whom eleven hundred and seventy-three are males, and eleven hundred and fifty-five females.

The county of Monroe is watered by the Tombigbee and the Twenty Mile, the Tallabinnela, the Weavers and Battahatchie creeks, all flowing southwardly, and uniting with the Tombigbee within the limits of the county.

The county seat is Athens, situated centrally, one hundred and seventy miles from Jackson, the capital of the state. It has a court house, jail, three hotels, and six stores.

The other principal towns are Cotton Gin Port, eight miles northwest of Athens, on the Tombigbee, and Aberdeen, on the same, about five miles southwest of Athens.

The post towns of Monroe county are Athens, Aberdeen, Cotton Gin Port, Hamilton, Wall's Tanyard, and Quincy.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

R. C. Barby, Sheriff.

S. H. Buckingham, Clerk of the Circuit Court.

Richard Dilworth, Judge of Probate.

Davis H. Morgan, Clerk of Probate.

George L. McFall, Coroner.

George H. Lackey, Assessor and Collector of Taxes.

James McKinley, Ranger.

Charles M. Weaver, County Treasurer.

Walton H. Vaughan, Surveyor.

Board of Police.—John Ederington, Reuben Y. Runnells, Boling C. Burnett, C. H. Robinson, Thomas J. Ford.

NESHOPA COUNTY.

The county of Neshoba is bounded on the north by Winston, on the east by Kemper, on the south by Newton, and on the west by Leake counties. It contains sixteen townships, or an area of five hundred seventy-six square miles, of which one thousand six hundred and thirtynine acres are cultivated with a cotton crop, in 1836, of sixty-six bales. It has a white population of six hundred and thirty-eight; slaves, three hundred and thirteen, of whom one hundred fifty-four are males, and one hundred fifty-nine females. The county is laid off in a square, across the upper part of which runs the eastern branches of the Pearl river. Pearl river is formed in this county by the junction of the Bogue Chitto and Nonawayou—many parts of the county are extremely beautiful and the land generally good. There are several varieties of soils, and it is generally believed to contain more lime than the adjacent counties, north and west of it. It lies on a parallel of latitude with Leake and Madison and consequently has all their advantages as a cotton region. There are many excellent springs and streams of water in the county, but in some sections they are liable to fail.—This county has yet within its borders a great many Indian families who are rather degenerating than improving—among the white population are very many highly respectable families who have emigrated from the older states and other parts of this state. This county is also an excellent stock raising country, and offers greater advantages to the poorer classes of emigrants. The county seat, Philadelphia, is situated on one of the most picturesque town sites in the state. It is watered by excellent springs. It stands about

four miles south of the Pearl, and is a post town. The other post offices in the county are, Dixon, Herbert and Union.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Aaron Savill, Sheriff.

J. T. Tannahill, Coroner.

Samuel Wilson, Judge of Probate.

H. W. Walsh, Clerk of Circuit Court.

William R. Barnes, Clerk of Probate Court.

Jesse Clemments, County Treasurer.

Charles W. Cranch, Surveyor.

Warner Lewis, Ranger.

Hugh McDonald, Assessor and Collector of Taxes.

John Morris, Justice of the Peace.

Daniel McPhail, Constable.

Temple Tullous, James Wilson, B. W. Baydston, Thomas Ellington, Joseph Atkins, Board of Police.

NEWTON COUNTY.

The county of Newton is bounded north by Neshoba, east by Lauderdale, south by Jasper, and west by Scott. It has an area of sixteen townships or six hundred and seventy-six square miles, of which two thousand seven hundred and six acres are under improvement, with a cotton crop, in eighteen and thirty-six, of seventy-six bales. The free white population is one thousand five hundred and six, slaves four hundred and twenty-six, of whom two hundred and seventeen are males, and two hundred and nine females.

Vose says of this county, that it "is very healthy, elevated from three to five hundred feet above the Gulf of Mexico, with Chrystal fountains and pelucid rivulets."

This county is watered by the Talasha creek which runs from the northeast corner, and empties into the Chunkey in Neshoba. The Okahatta, literally white water, is another branch of the Chunkey: south of it is Lapontie creek, flowing to the southeast to join the Chickasawha. The names of other creeks in this county, are: Kunnomiksho, Poshocshoba, Potoxchitto, the Hahua, the Tala, and the Filamie. The Talahalie heads seven miles north of the southern boundary of Newton, and runs southwardly into Jasper.—The Tuscalameta heads in the southwest corner of this county, and runs northwesterly into the Pearl.

Decatur, near the centre, is the county seat. It is twenty-four miles north of Paulding; eighty miles east-northeastwardly of Gallatin; eighty south-south-westwardly of

Columbus, and one hundred and twenty-six miles due south of Pontotoc.

The post towns in the county are, Decatur, Nanahoma and Pinckney.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

N. Bright, Sheriff.

George W. Parris, Judge of Probate.

William Gregg, Clerk of the Circuit Court.

George Armstrong, Clerk of Probate.

Mercer M. Booker, Surveyor.

Thomas P. Kidwine, Assessor and Collector of Taxes.

Thomas Maulden, County Treasurer.

Jessey Henry, Coroner.

Dudly H. Thompson, Ranger.

Board of Police.—Thomas J. Runnels, Freeman Jones, Benjamin Bright, Roling Williams, Joshua Tatum.

NOXUBEE COUNTY.

The county of Noxubee is bounded north by the counties of Oktibbeha and Lowndes, east by the state line of Alabama, south by Kemper and west by Winston counties. It has an area of nineteen townships or six hundred eighty-four square miles, of which twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine are under cultivation with a cotton crop, in eighteen hundred and thirty-six, of six thousand eight hundred and seventysix bales. The free white population is three thousand one hundred and eighty-two, slaves four thousand three hundred and thirty-eight, of whom two thousand two hundred and sixty-two are males, and two thousand one hundred and seventy-six females. The county polls six hundred and fifty votes.

This county is watered almost exclusively by the Noxubee river and its tributaries, which flow through the whole extent of the county from northwest to southeast. In the northern and eastern part of the county there are extensive prairies of a beautiful deep and black soil and very fertile, interspersed with large groups of post oak and hickory. In the northwestern part of the county, the lands are finely timbered with oak and hickory, although somewhat broken and sandy. The prairies are plentifully supplied with lime-rock water.

Noxubee was originally a part of Lowndes, and was not given civil and criminal jurisdiction until eighteen hundred and thirty-three, when its first court was held in the

house of Joseph H. Frith, where the seat of county government now is.

The Noxubee river is a navigable stream, plentifully supplied with creeks on either side of the main stream. It is remarkably crooked, as if ambitious to run by every planter's door in the county.

The county seat is Macon, on the northern bank of the Noxubee, in latitude thirty-three degrees six minutes north, and longitude eleven degrees thirty minutes west from Washington city. It is situated very pleasantly, in a beautiful level valley, at the head of navigation on the river, and in the centre of the county. The town of Macon was laid out in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-three. It has now three hundred white inhabitants and one hundred colored. The public buildings are, an elegant court-house, built of brick, with two porticoes with marble columns, extending to the roof on the eastern and western sides of the edifices, with iron bannisters, and mahogany wainscoting, a wooden jail, and an academy for male and female instruction. Macon has a charter for one of the branches of the Union bank of the state with a capital of one million eight hundred thousand dollars. It has fourteen stores in which there are sold annually two hundred thousand dollars worth of merchandize, exclusive of provisions. There are two printing offices in Macon, from which are issued the Southern Star and the Noxubee Times, both weekly newspapers.

There are three post-offices in the county, Macon, Brooklyn and Meander.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Thomas H. Dixon, Probate Judge.

Hezekiah W. Foote, Clerk of Circuit Court.

John B. Roberts, Clerk of Probate.

John Bartlett, Sheriff.

Loozinski Gilbert, Assessor and Collector of Taxes.

Robert E. Stewart, County Treasurer.

Bryant T. Williams, Surveyor.

Bryant T. Williams, Coroner.

Board of Police.—William Woodward, Cyrus Lovelady, John Culbertson, Edward Freeman, Shelton Standifer.

OKTIBBEHA COUNTY.

The county of Oktibbeha is bounded north by Chickasaw county, east by Lowndes, south by Noxubee and

Winston, and west by Choctaw. It has an area of eighteen townships or six hundred and forty-eight square miles, of which seven thousand and nine acres are under cultivation, with a cotton crop of four hundred and eighty-three bales. The white population is one thousand three hundred and ninety-three, slaves one thousand four hundred and seventy-nine, of whom seven hundred and sixty-seven are males and seven hundred and twelve females.

The county is watered by the Oktibbeha river, which signifies "*fighting waters*," and indicates where a great battle was fought between the Choctaws and Chickasaws. This is a principal branch of the Tombigbee, the branches of which, and those of the Noxubee river water the whole county, generally flowing from northwest to southeast. Trim Cane, Ash and Big Sound creeks flow into the Oktibbeha. The Oktibbeha is navigable as high up as Lodi for keel boats, and might easily be made navigable to the junction of the Sukatonshe and Trim cane. The principal branches of Trim cane are, Sun creek, which rises in the extreme northwestern part of this county, Line creek; (which partly forms the line between the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations;) Jose's creek and Sand creek. The Noxubee is formed by the junction of a number of streams, which rise partly in Choctaw and partly in this county. Some of the largest in this county, are the Cypress, Sand creek and Cane creek.

The face of the country in the western part of this county is level, covered with extensive prairies. The Mayhew Prairie might vie with the most beautiful prairies of Missouri; it is partly in this county and partly in Lowndes. It resembles in midsummer, (when the tall green grass waves with the breeze,) an inland sea. Here the eye may rest on immense herds of cattle, with here and there the lofty antlers of the forest-born, feeding on this luxuriant pasture-ground of nature.

But the day is not far distant when the ravages of civilization will destroy this beautiful prospect of nature: when the luxuriant grass must give place to extensive fields of corn, cotton and wheat! The prairie is covered with petrified sea shells of various descriptions, among which are found the oyster shell.

Here is a theme for the speculations of Philosophers—Was this once an inland sea? How did these shells find their way here from the bosom of the ocean?

The central and southern parts of this county are said

to be the finest body of lands in the Choctaw cession. It is very fertile, covered with a growth of red oak, post oak, hickory and poplar. The western and southwestern parts of this county are covered with a growth of pine and hickory. The southwestern part abounds in streams of ever running free stone water. The springs are numerous and the waters equal to any east of the Alleghanies. The northern part of this county is fertile, the growth of timber being mostly red oak and black oak.

The post offices are at Starkville and Choctaw Agency. The election precincts are at Starkville, Fulsom, Mayhew, Wilkerson's and Mims'.

The county seat is Starkville, named after Gen. Stark, the hero of Bennington battle, situated on one of the branches of the Noxubee river, in the central part of the county. It is beautifully situated on undulating hills. The first sale of lots took place in eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and the act of incorporation was passed in eighteen hundred and thirty-seven; yet Starkville is already a growing place, with two hotels, five stores, two groceries, an academy with fifty students, two churches, a Presbyterian and a Methodist, with four attorneys and two physicians. Elijah Hogan, Robert A. Lampkin, Richard S. Graves, L. L. Reese, David S. Moody, Thomas H. Todd and James Cleft, compose the present board of selectmen for the town of Starkville. Starkville is located on the southeastern quarter of section thirty-four, township nineteen north, range fourteen east. It has several springs of delightful and never failing water; it is twenty-five miles from Columbus, thirty-five from Greensborough, Macon, Houston and Louisville, twenty-five from Aberdeen, eighteen from Plymouth, and one hundred and thirty from Jackson. Starkville is within seven miles of Lyon's Bluff, the highest point of navigation on the Oktibbeha; population two hundred and fifty.

Fulsom, a small village, with three stores, is on the Robinson road, in the southern part of this county.

Mayhew, is an old missionary station, on the Oktibbeha river in the northeastern part of the county. It was established in eighteen hundred and twenty, under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Kingsbury. There was a flourishing institution of learning here, in which the aborigines

received the advantages of an education. It had a most happy effect on the Indians, and when they left this country for the far west, they might have properly been called a civilized people. The Choctaw agency was established in this county.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

David Ames, Judge of the Probate Court.

Joseph Yates, Clerk of Circuit Court.

Charles Debrett, Clerk of Probate Court.

John Moore, Sheriff.

Richard S. Graves, County Surveyor.

John Wiseman, Collector of Taxes.

Thomas A. Forbut, County Treasurer.

Richard Drummond, Coroner.

John R. Todd, Ranger.

Board of Police.—James Copeland, S. Clark, Samuel Harper, John Quin, Nicholas H. Simmons.

PIKE COUNTY.

The county of Pike, situated on the southern frontier of the state, is bounded north by Lawrence county, east by Marion, south by the Louisiana state line, and west by Amite and Franklin counties. It has an area of twenty-three townships, or eight hundred and twenty-eight square miles, of which twenty-three thousand eight hundred and twenty-two acres are under cultivation with a cotton crop, in eighteen hundred and thirty-six, of thirty-six hundred and thirty-eight bales. Its free white population in eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, was thirty-seven hundred and forty-five, slaves twenty-one hundred and sixty-five, of whom one thousand and fifty-five were males, and eleven hundred and ten females.

The principal river which waters this county is Bogue Chitto, which enters the county at its northwestern corner and passes out near its southeastern corner. Tangipao river also waters the southwestern part of the county.

Holmesville is the county seat, situated on the Bogue Chitto near the centre, with a white population of seventy-one. It has a branch of the Natchez Commercial Bank.

There are three post offices in the county:—Holmesville, China Grove, and Silver Creek.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Christian Hoover, Judge of the Probate Court.

G. G. McNabb, Clerk of the Circuit Court.

G. G. McNabb, Clerk of the Probate Court.

Wm. H. Gibson, Sheriff.

T. J. Cooper, Coroner.

Samuel Bacot, Assessor and Collector of Taxes.

S. M. Catching, County Treasurer.

Board of Police.—L. N. Coney, H. Breeland, Jesse Brumfield, Nathaniel Wells, Richard Quin.

PONTOTOC COUNTY.

The county of Pontotoc is bounded north by Tippah, east by Itawamba, south by Chickasaw and west by Lafayette counties. It has an area of twenty-five townships, or nine hundred square miles, of which fifty-five hundred and eighteen acres are under cultivation. The free white population amounts to fifteen hundred and seventy-one, slaves eleven hundred and fifty-eight, of whom five hundred and ninety are males and five hundred and sixty-eight females.

This county is watered by the branches of the Tombigbee, running southeastwardly, the head branches of the Lusas-coonah, running southwestwardly, and the head branches of the Tallahatchie, flowing northwestwardly.

This county has but one post office which is also the county seat, Pontotoc, situated on Pontotoc creek, one of the head branches of the Tombigbee, near the centre of the county. Pontotoc is situated in township nine, range three east, and in latitude thirty-four degrees fifteen minutes north, and longitude eleven degrees fifty-seven minutes west, from Washington city.

Ten miles east from the present site of Pontotoc is the old Chickasaw council house, the fires of which are now extinct forever.

None of the streams in this county are navigable, yet the location of the land office, and agricultural advantages render this an important and flourishing county.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Robert A. Miller, Sheriff.

George W. Cooper, Judge of the Probate Court.

James W. Drake, Clerk of the Circuit Court.

Hiram Williams, Coroner.

John Robb, Ranger.

Samuel Bigham, Surveyor.

Benjamin C. Earl, Treasurer.

James L. Weatherale, Assessor and Collector of Taxes.

James J. Wilson, Clerk of the Probate Court.

Board of Police.—Stephen Therlkele, John Duvall, Thomas H. Williams, B. Franklin, Presley McCord.

PONOLA COUNTY.

The county of Ponola (which is called by a Choctaw word, signifying *cotton*,) is situated in the northwestern part of the state, bounded north by De Soto county, east by Lafayette, south by Yalobusha and Tallahatchie counties, and west by Tunica. It has an area of twenty-one townships, or seven hundred and fifty-six square miles, of which forty-four hundred and fourteen acres are under cultivation, with a cotton crop of three hundred and sixty-five bales. Its free white population is twelve hundred and ninety-six, slaves nine hundred and thirty-two, of whom five hundred and twenty are males and four hundred and twelve females.

The Tallahatchie river, with its various branches, waters this county, generally running from northeast to southwest.

The great line dividing the Choctaw and the Chickasaw cessions crosses the southwestern corner of this county.

There are three post offices in the county :—Ponola, Belmont and Adamsville.

The county seat is Ponola, situated centrally on the southeastern bank of the Tallahatchie river. It is one hundred and sixty miles from Jackson, has a population of two hundred and fifty whites, has a court house and jail in the progress of erection, two stores, two hotels, and a steam saw mill.

The election precincts are at Ponola, Belmont, Bentington, Adamsville, Matthews', Williams' and Pharsalia.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Aaron Botts, Judge of Probate.

David Boyd, Clerk of the Circuit Court.

Garland G. Nelson, Probate Clerk.

George P. Anderson, Sheriff.

J. T. Bateman, Surveyor.

James M. Rayburn, Assessor and Collector of Taxes.

James Keith, County Treasurer.

William Boyles, Ranger.

Harry Osteen, Coroner.

Board of Police.—John Allison, Vincent Adams, Thomas H. Williams, George W. Redman, Wm. Robertson.

PERRY COUNTY.

The county of Perry, situated in the southeastern part of the state, is bounded north by Jones and Wayne counties, east by Greene county, south by Jackson and Hancock counties, and west by Hancock and Marion. It has an area of twenty-six townships, or nine hundred and thirty-six square miles, of which fifty-four hundred and five acres are under cultivation, with a cotton crop of two hundred and twenty-five bales. Its free white population, in eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, was one thousand three hundred and sixty eight, slaves four hundred and thirty-two, of whom two hundred and eight were males and two hundred and twenty-four females.

TOWNS, &c.—There are but two villages in this county. Augusta, the county seat, is situated on a Bluff on the east side of Leaf river, near the centre of the county. This village was, about the year eighteen hundred and twenty, in a prosperous and thriving condition; and it was confidently anticipated that it would be a town of some importance in the eastern part of the state. Its dilapidated and untenanted houses give evidence, however, that those anticipations, then apparently well founded, have been doomed to disappointment. It now presents to the eye of the traveller all the appearances of a deserted village; its population consists of three families only, its public buildings are a court house and jail, it also contains two stores and a tavern. This village is the location of the land office for the land district that bears its name.

Monroe, is situated in the northern part of the county, near Leaf river. It is at the head of navigation on this river, and some years ago was in a flourishing condition. It has, however, gone to decay, and its name is now its only boast. It contains six or seven families, one store, a tavern and a blacksmith shop.

Post Offices.—There are in this county three post offices, viz: Augusta, Monroe and Sunrall's church—the last mentioned is situated about sixteen miles north of Augusta, and ten east of Monroe, on the east side of Tallahala creek. The mail is delivered at each of those offices twice a week.

Rivers, Creeks, &c.—Leaf river, the largest water course in this county, divides it nearly centrally. Its course is from northwest to southeast. It is from sixty to eighty yards wide, with a deep and rapid current. Some years

ago this stream was the chief means by which a considerable portion of the staple produce of the county found its way to market, and a considerable portion of the merchandise returned into the country; the navigation was confined to keel boats and barges. It is at this time, however, entirely abandoned, merely for the want of enterprise; yet the river is thought to be highly susceptible of steam boat navigation as far as Augusta, and with some improvements to Monroe.

Bowie, a shallow rapid stream, empties into Leaf about five miles below the village of Monroe. It enters the county near its northwest corner, and runs a southeast course till it joins Leaf river. It is forty or fifty yards wide; its water is clear and limpid, with a sand and gravelly bottom; but in consequence of its shallowness and the rapidity of its current, its navigation has never been attempted.

Tallahala creek enters this county near the centre of the northern boundary, and continues its course, in a southerly direction, until it empties into Leaf river, about two miles above Augusta; it is thirty or forty yards wide, with a shallow, rapid current.

Bogue Homo, enters this county about ten miles east of Tallahala, and runs parallel with it until it empties into Leaf river, about four miles below Augusta. This creek is exactly similar in character to Tallahala, though not so large.

Thompson's creek is a narrow, deep and sluggish stream, somewhat smaller than Bogue Homo, entering the county near its northeast corner, and running in a southerly direction along the eastern boundary, empties into Leaf river.

Black creek enters this county near the centre of its western boundary, and runs a southeasterly course, across the southern part of the county, and empties into the Pascagola river, in Jackson county, about twenty-five miles from its mouth; it is about twenty-five or thirty yards wide, with a deep sluggish current, and its water has a peculiar dark color, from whence its name.

Red creek, is a small stream that crosses the southwestern corner of this county, and empties into Black creek, very near its mouth; it is of the same character with Black creek, but smaller. The soil of this county presents several varieties. The swamps of the rivers and creeks which are usually a mile or two in width, are fertile, and

yield in abundance all the usual productions of the southern country; they are generally low and heavily timbered, affording an inexhaustible quantity of the finest white oak, suitable for staves, etc., cypress, hickory, beach, magnolia, etc. The greater part of them are entirely overflowed in the usual winter freshets. This misfortune is the principal cause of the sparseness of the population in this county. It is not uncommon, after the toil and labor of the farmer has been blessed with an abundant crop, and he indulging the pleasing anticipation of an ample supply for his family the succeeding year, to have his entire crop swept off in a few days by the overwhelming flood. The hammock lands are generally higher, and less fertile than the swamps; they are also lighter and have more sand in their composition. They are usually adjoining the swamps, and, being comparatively more secure from high water, are chiefly cultivated. The intermediate lands between the water courses, are piney woods, but poorly adapted to cultivation—yet covered with a rank luxuriant grass, in summer affording an inexhaustible pasture for cattle. They are generally level plains or gently undulating hills, interspersed with branches and small swamps, commonly called bays, thickly covered with reeds, bay bushes, and other evergreens, affording subsistence for numerous herds of cattle in winter.

The population of this county is small in proportion to its square miles; when this part of the country was brought into market it was settled with astonishing rapidity, and in a very short time became very populous; a few years, however, served to convince its inhabitants of the uncertainty of their prospects; and the extraordinary inundation of the lands, together with the opening of a new purchase from the Choctaw nation of Indians, caused the tide of emigration to flow as rapidly from the county as it had previously done towards it.

The people of this county are generally not wealthy, yet there are but few, who do not possess a competence. They are generally sober and industrious, relying chiefly on their own individual exertions for all the necessaries and most of the comforts they enjoy. With a brave, hardy and adventurous spirit, they are constantly in the open air, in a climate the most salubrious and invigorating. They consequently possess an elasticity of body and exuberance of health and spirits, that are rarely to be met with in more confined and less healthy situations.

The chief article of trade is live stock, such as cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, etc., which are disposed of mostly in the Mobile market, which is about eighty-five miles from Augusta. Large droves of beef cattle, however, are annually disposed of on the Mississippi river.

The post towns are Monroe and Augusta.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Archibald McCallam, Judge of Probate.

Wyatt T. Draughn, Clerk of the Circuit and Probate Courts.

Eli Myrick, Sheriff.

Aza Horthfield, County Treasurer.

Eli Myrick, Assessor and Collector.

Michael Moore, Coroner.

Jesse Hyde, Ranger.

Board of Police.—A. E. Denham, William Griffin, Bryant Barlow, Elijah Lee, Hugh Black.

RANKIN COUNTY.

The county of Rankin is bounded north by Madison, east by Scott and Smith, south by Simpson, and west by Hinds counties. It is triangular in its shape, the base being its southern boundary, and the apex the extreme northern part of the county. It has an area of about twenty townships, or seven hundred and twenty square miles, of which fifteen thousand and forty-three acres are under cultivation, producing a cotton crop of twenty-two hundred and ninety-seven bales. The free white population is thirty-two hundred and fifty-five, slaves nineteen hundred and fifty-six, of whom nine hundred and ninety-three are males, and nine hundred and sixty-three females.

Rankin county is bounded west and northwest by the Pearl river, by which, and its tributaries, it is exclusively watered. There are two principal creeks which rise from the eastern part of the county, and run west into Pearl river.

Steins creek, which runs seven miles south of Brandon and Pilahatchee, which runs eight miles north of Brandon.

There are eight or ten organised Methodist churches in Rankin county and four Baptist.

The post offices are Brandon, Stein's Creek, nine miles south of Brandon, and Pleasant Hill, ten miles east.

There are five election precincts, one in each police district, numbered from one to five.

Brandon is the county seat, situated twelve miles from Jackson with a population of about six hundred. Its public buildings are a court house, jail, two banks, two academies, one male and one female, one church and three hotels. Brandon Academy was incorporated in eighteen hundred and twenty-nine. The Ladies Academy under the superintendence of Miss Lovell, is in a highly flourishing condition. The new brick edifice for the accommodation of this seminary is surpassed by no similar building in the state.

The incorporated banks and institutions of Brandon, are as follows:—

The Mississippi and Alabama Rail Road Company, chartered in January, eighteen hundred and thirty-six. Capital four million of dollars. Wm. H. Shelton, President. Z. P. Wardell, Cashier. Directors—W. H. Shelton, John W. King, H. K. Moss, John S. Gooch, Samuel M. Puckett, R. G. Crozier, Hanson Alsbury, Thomas J. Coffee, Richard M. Hobson, Thomas P. Faulkner.

This institution has a branch at Paulding. Capital three hundred thousand dollars.

A branch of the Commercial Bank of Natchez. Capital one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Directors—Stephen C. Farrar, Hamilton Cooper, M. W. Philips. E. L. Hyams, Cashier.

The Jackson and Brandon Rail Road and Bridge Company, was chartered in eighteen hundred and thirty-six. Capital two hundred thousand dollars. This road is now in progress of completion, and, when finished, will connect Brandon with Vicksburg and Natchez. The company are building an elegant double bridge across Pearl river, at Jackson, and have nearly completed a turnpike connecting the bridge with the hills across Pearl river swamps. This company has connected itself by agreement with the Mississippi and Alabama Rail Road Company, and now have the same directors.

There is an incorporated Library Association in Brandon.

Richmond is the name of a flourishing little town on the banks of Pearl river, in the southwest part of the county, not incorporated, about eight miles below Jackson.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES.—There are in the neighborhood of Brandon, many fine specimens of petrification.

consisting of logs of wood, some of considerable size—as sections of a log from one to two feet in thickness and several feet in length, showing distinctly and separately the bark or rind—the grain of the wood, with portions of limbs attached to it. In a stone quarry two miles west of Brandon, there have been found fish and shell fish in a state of petrification—one of these fish was about two feet in length and imbedded in a solid block of limestone, which was quarried from a bluff twenty-five or thirty feet high near a very small creek or branch. How and when did it get there?

In the southwestern part of this county, on the premises of a Mr. Cryer, there is a singular platform or floor of hewn stone, evidently artificial, which bears the marks of having been constructed in remote antiquity. This platform as far as can be ascertained, is about sixty feet in width, and one hundred and twenty in length; when first discovered it was entirely covered with earth; it was not until the superjacent earth had been cultivated for some time with the plough, that it was found. It is near a small branch at the foot of a small hill on its eastern declivity. It commences a few feet from the branch, and runs horizontally into the hill, its longitude is nearly north and south, parallel with the branch; its western side, or that one next to the hill, is covered two or three feet deep with soil, on which there grew pines and oaks from two to two and a half feet in thickness, which will show it to be of great age; the eastern part of it near the branch, where it was first exposed, was covered only a few inches with soil. It consists of a single layer of hewn rock—the first courses of rock next to the branch, are eight feet in length, as are all the rest about two or two and a half in breadth, and about four or five inches in thickness; at one of the corners there appears to have been a deficiency in one of the rocks, which is neatly supplied with a piece of the same thickness as the rest, of a wedge-like shape—accurately and tightly fitted in. The remaining rows or courses of rock are of the same length and thickness precisely, but differ from the first course in being about four feet in breadth. All of the balance of the courses are, as far as could be ascertained, of precisely the same size, in slabs of rock about eight feet long, four feet wide, and four or five inches thick, smoothly polished on their upper surfaces, their edges likewise polished in the same manner, and neatly adjusted and cemented together, and all so arranged that the joints of

every alternate row or course are made to break the other, or meet at the middle of the opposite slab, just as we see in brick buildings. The under surface of the rock is not so smooth as the upper, and rests on a sandy soil different from that above; within a few feet of this platform in the bottom of the branch, is a well which is now nearly filled up, and in the winter overflowed with water. The first settlers say this well was a few years ago several feet deep, although then partly filled up, and that it is neatly walled up, with small rock of the same kind, apparently, as those of which the platform is composed. This singular structure has as yet been but imperfectly examined, and but a small portion of it bared from the superjacent earth. The neighbors have dug out several of them for hearth stones, etc. That it is artificial is very certain, from the uniform size and structure, or form of the rocks, the manner in which they are laid and jointed together, their forming a horizontal floor of a single course, and, it may be added, from the fact that they are in a pine country, and that there are no rocks of any kind to be found within a mile and a half of the place, except those in the well, and a few small pieces close by, which resemble in appearance chips from the large blocks. The proprietor of the soil says—that about a mile and a half distant there is, on a small hill, a quarry of rock of the same texture, in a rough state, and that there are in the side of the hill, many old pits from which he believes they were taken out and carried to the place. That the structure is of great antiquity may be inferred from its not being discernable in the natural state of the soil, and its being covered over with trees which must have been growing nearly a century—whether the well is connected in any manner with the platform, is as uncertain as what either could have been intended for, and by whom made. It is to be hoped that the curiosity of some of our citizens will lead to the exposure and examination of this singular structure, and that it will be kept in an entire state of preservation.

SULPHUR SPRINGS.—There are in the eastern part of Rankin county several mineral springs, principally sulphur and chalybeate. In township six, range four, a spring of sulphur water has been used for several years. This spring has been examined by many scientific gentlemen who unite in pronouncing it equal to any of the kind they have ever seen—and very similar in its sensible properties.

and appearance to the celebrated white sulphur springs of Virginia. It was during the fall of eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, resorted to by invalids, and they derived great benefit from the use of its waters. It has been lately purchased by two enterprising gentlemen, Messrs. Hobson and Gooch, who are making extensive preparations for the reception of company there during the ensuing summer. These springs, located in a fine healthy county about six miles from Brandon, must soon become one of the most useful and fashionable watering places in the southern country. The proprietors have taken steps for having an accurate analysis of its waters, and will in due time inform the public of their chemical properties and sanative powers.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Willis P. Coleman, Sheriff.

Hugh L. French, Clerk of the Circuit Court.

Hamilton Cooper, Probate Judge.

John Tate, Clerk of the Probate Court.

Jacob McGee, Assessor and Collector of Taxes.

Charles A. Folsam, Coroner.

William Reber, Surveyor.

Joel Lewis, County Treasurer.

Richard Rowwater, Ranger.

Board of Police.—Rice Wells, William T. Robinson, Beasley Campbell, Thomas Easterling, Needham W. Hatch.

Magistrates.—Charles A. Folsam, J. Durson, Isaac Evans, Lewis P. Rhode.

SIMPSON COUNTY.

The county of Simpson, so named in honor of the late Hon. Josiah Simpson, is bounded north by Rankin, east by Smith, south by Covington and Lawrence, and west by Pearl river, which divides it from Copiah and Hinds counties. It has an area of about seventeen townships, or six hundred and twelve square miles, of which eleven thousand two hundred and fourteen acres are under cultivation, with a cotton crop of fifteen hundred and twelve bales. The free white population is twenty-three hundred and twenty-nine, slaves eight hundred and ninety-one, of whom four hundred and eighteen are males, and four hundred and seventy-three females.

Until the year eighteen hundred and twenty-four, this county formed a part of Copiah, but at that time it was divided from it by Pearl river.

It is a piney woods county, is well watered, and favorably situated for health; the lands are rather too poor to cultivate to advantage, except on the rivers and creeks. The pine barrens afford good range for cattle.

Rivers and Creeks.—Pearl river forms the boundary on the west. Strong river runs through the middle of the county, from northeast to southwest. Big creek runs through the western part of the county, and empties into Strong river. The Silver creeks have their rise in this county, run through Lawrence to Pearl river. Bowie and Skiffer unite in this county, and continue the name of Bowie through Covington county, and empties into Leaf river. Okatomie runs through the eastern part of this county.

Westville, so called in memory of the late Col. Cato West, is the county seat, situated three miles southeast of Strong river, and forty miles from Jackson; it was laid out in January, eighteen hundred and twenty-four; the first Circuit Court was held there on the first Monday of April, eighteen hundred and twenty-four. It now contains one hundred white inhabitants, four stores, and two taverns; no churches nor schools of any kind.

Millhaven, on Strong river, nine miles north of Westville, has one store, and a post office, B. H. Jayne, P. M., one post office at Westville, Wm. H. Smith, P. M., one on Big creek at John Powell's Store, Powell, P. M., and one at James Merchant's, Merchant, P. M.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

William Toler, Sheriff.

Henry C. Bennitt, Clerk of the Circuit and Probate Courts.

William Massey, Probate Judge.

William Toler, Assessor and Collector of Taxes.

Wm. B. Easterling, Surveyor.

William McCaskill, Ranger.

C. B. Cooper, Coroner.

Simon Thomas, County Treasurer.

Board of Police.—Albert Lucas, Hugh McFarland, Amos McCarty, Sutliff Swilley, Nathaniel Goff.

SCOTT COUNTY.

The county of Scott, so named in honor of the seventh governor of Mississippi, is bounded north by Leake, east by Newton, south by Smith and west by Rankin counties. It has an area of about seventeen townships, or six hundred and twelve square miles, of which two thousand nine hundred and ten acres are under cultivation, with a cotton crop of one hundred and fifty-four bales. The free white population is eight hundred and eighteen, slaves two hundred and forty, of whom one hundred and sixteen are males and one hundred and twenty-four females.

The Pearl river touches the extreme northwestern corner, and its branches are found in every part of the county. Strong river and the Pelahatchie head in the southwestern part of the county, near each other, and run eight or ten miles within its limits. Coffee Bogue is a considerable stream, heading near the same place, and running from southwest to northeast, about twenty miles through the county to Pearl river.

Tuscalametah is a large stream running through the east part of the county, from southeast to northwest, into which falls the Bullooktah, from the west: a stream about twenty miles in length, and Shockalo about fifteen miles in length, and Tallabogue about eighteen or twenty miles in length; the two latter running from east to northeast, Haley's creek, about eight miles in length, empties into Shockalo and Little river, about the same length, empties into Talabogue. Besides these, there are numerous other little streams, not unimportant, yet unworthy of name or note.

The county is remarkably well watered and level; but the first rate land lies in small and detached portions. Second rate land is abundant and in large tracts for plantations. In the south and southwestern part of the county, may be found much of what is called "hog-bed land," which is not in high repute for plantations.

This county is said to be too healthy to support a physician, too honest to need a lawyer, and too free from debt to furnish any salary to a circuit clerk.

Five or six houses for public worship are situated in various parts of the county. There are three public roads from east to west and from north to south, running directly through the centre of the county; the one from Jackson to DeKalb and Livingston, Ala.; the other from Canton through Berryville to Smith county and Mobile.

The post offices are at Hillsborough, Berryville and Myersville.

Hillsborough is the county seat, situated on the east half of southeast quarter and west half of southeast quarter of section 7 township 7 range 8 east. It was laid out in the fall of eighteen hundred and thirty-six, and its site is one of the most delightful and eligible to be found in the state.—Although it is now but a little over a year since the first improvement was made, it contains about eighty inhabitants; a good court-house and jail in progress; two dry goods stores; two groceries; and two taverns.]

Berryville is about eight miles south of Hillsborough, and Myers' Mills or Myersville, about seventeen miles southwest.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

J. J. Chambers, Clerk of the Circuit Court.

Wm. Ricks, Sen'r., Judge of Probate Court.

J. J. Chambers, Clerk of Probate Court.

J. B. White, Sheriff.

J. B. White, Assessor and Collector of Taxes.

A. Eastland, Ranger.

A. Eastland, Coroner.

Board of Police.—M. Patrick, E. Smith, J. L. Denson, J. Summers, J. Carr.

M. D. Young, County Treasurer.

W. J. Denson, County Surveyor.

SMITH COUNTY.

The county of Smith is bounded north by Scott county, east by Jasper, south by the Old Choctaw boundary, dividing it from Jones and Covington, and west by Simpson and Rankin counties. It has an area of about sixteen townships or five hundred and seventy-six square miles, of which two thousand five hundred and fifty-four acres are under cultivation with a cotton crop of one hundred and thirty-seven bales. The free white population is one thousand and eighty-five, slaves three hundred and four, of whom one hundred and thirty-five are males and one hundred and sixty-seven females.

Leaf river passes through the county to the east, running north and south, and Strong river runs through the

northwest corner of the county, Ocokha creek also runs through the county, commencing at the northwest and runs east of south.

The soil in Smith county is not of the best quality, being timbered with pine, and better adapted to the cultivation of corn than cotton. It is well-watered and healthy; the pine hills and oak ridges affording good ranges for stock.

The county seat, Raleigh, centrally situated on one of the branches of the Leaf river, has thirty-six inhabitants. The first circuit court was held at this place in eighteen hundred and thirty-six. There is not a school or a church edifice in the whole county.

The post-offices are at Raleigh and Leaf ridge.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

James G. Graham, Sheriff, and Assessor and Collector of Taxes.

Benjamin Thornton, Clerk of the Circuit and Probate Courts.

John Campbell, Judge of Probate.

James L. McCaugh, Surveyor.

Abner Lewis, Coroner.

Charles C. Horton, Ranger.

Reuben Craft, County Treasurer.

Board of Police.—Abraham Carr, Sampson Ainsworth, Emanuel A. Durr, Thomas J. Husbands, John Sprinks.

David Ward, Justice of the Peace.

Jesse Rose, Constable.

TUNICA COUNTY.

The county of Tunica is very irregular in its form bounded north by the Mississippi river and De Soto county, east by De Soto and Ponola, south by Tallahatchee and Coahoma counties, and west by the Mississippi. It has an area of about nineteen townships or six hundred and eighty-four square miles.

This county has not as yet made much progress in settlement or cultivation. The Coldwater river flows southwardly through this county, contiguous to, and nearly parallel with, its eastern boundary line; having a course through it of about forty or fifty miles. The Yazoo Pass is at the southwestern corner of this county, and, at a comparatively trifling expense, might be improved so as to

open a navigable communication between the Mississippi and the Coldwater.

The town of Peyton is located near the Pass.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Wm. Camoon, Probate Clerk.

T. W. Floyd, Circuit Clerk.

James Wilson, Treasurer.

James Ball, Assessor and Collector.

James Dewolf, Surveyor.

R. C. Allen, Coroner.

Isaac McHenry, Ranger.

Board of Police.—R. J. Thornton, ——— Smith, William Phillips, James Porter, John Ballard.

J. H. Bridges, Sheriff.

E. H. Bridges, Judge of Probate.

T. M. Fletcher, Joseph A. McNeely, Justices the Peace.

Gilbert White, James Baynes, Constables.

TIPPAH COUNTY.

The county of Tippah is bounded north by the Tennessee state line, east by Tishamingo, south by Pontotoc, and west by Marshall counties. It has an area of about twenty-seven townships or nine hundred and seventy-two square miles, of which four thousand eight hundred and twenty acres are under cultivation with a cotton crop of four hundred and thirteen bales. The free white population of this county is three thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, slaves one thousand two hundred and fifty-seven, of whom five hundred and ninety-five are males and six hundred and sixty-two females.

The county seat is Ripley, situated near the centre of the county, distant from Jackson two hundred and twenty-five miles; population three hundred and fifty. It is located on section fourteen, township four of range three east. It has an excellent male and female school, the former under the superintendence of C. G. Word, and the latter of Miss Harriet Walker.

The public buildings are a fine court house and jail, under contract, not done. [There are no churches, but preaching regularly; there are two public taverns; one on the northwest corner of the square, called the "Ripley Hotel," owned by Wm. G. Steele, and one on Main street, south of the square, and called the "Ripley Inn," owned

by Charles P. Miller. | There are in Ripley five dry goods stores, to wit: Thomas & Steele, Samuel McNeal & Co., Glaze & Bowers, Rogers & Young; and three grocery stores, to wit: John M. Nealson & Co., King & Byrne and W. & J. J. Norton. There is a printing-office at Ripley which issues the Ripley Transcript.

The election precincts are, Ripley, Spring Hill, Salem, Owen's Bridge, Marmons, South, Baker's, Albertson, Clarke's, Boxes, N. Baker's, Mahondras and Wilkerson's.

The post-offices are, Ripley, Salem, Spring Hill and Albertson.

The nearest streams to Ripley are, the Tippah waters, a creek by that name, which heads northwest of Ripley, and runs southwest till it empties into Tallahatchie, a small stream which runs on the north boundary of Pontotoc county. Near the waters of Tippah, the land is generally swampy and heavy timbered with white and red oak, beach, poplar and gum, the bottom generally covered with cane. Another small water course, called Hatchy river, heads southeast of Ripley, and runs nearly north into the State of Tennessee.

Muddy creek heads north of Ripley, and runs northeast until it empties into Hatchy, in Tennessee, known as a very rapid stream when the waters are high.

Wolf river heads north of Ripley, about sixteen miles, and runs west until it passes La Grange, Tenn., and takes a northwest direction. There are no bayous of much note. Some few small ones may be found near the water courses. The county of Tippah is generally well watered. The northwest part of the county, for about twelve by eighteen miles, is very rich, fine, black soil, growth, hickory, black oak, black jack and post oak.

North and northwest from Ripley, for twelve miles, it is generally broken, with small settlements on the branches.

The country south of Ripley is generally considered equal to any land; fine rich black soil, growth hickory and oak. The southwest is adapted to many small settlements, though there are not large bodies of good land together. The southeast, east and northeast, generally adapted to small settlements. In the hilly broken part of the county, the growth is generally pine and oak. Many fine mill sites, both for saw and grist mills in operation, and several grist mills.

Albertson is situated on the southern boundary and has two stores.

Spring Hill is situated on section nine, township two of range one east. [Contains from seventy-five to one hundred inhabitants, two stores and one public house.]

Salem is situated on section eight in township three, of range one east, near the head of a small creek, called Snow creek, which affords many fine springs. Salem has a fine view south, and nearly surrounded by fine rich land. Salem has two fine academies, lately erected, male and female; Mr. Walton has charge of the male, and a clergyman and his lady have charge of the female. [Salem has about two hundred inhabitants, one public house, five stores of dry goods, and three grocery stores,] several good mechanics.

In many places in the county large piles of rock are found, twenty-five or thirty feet in diameter, not known whether natural or artificial. The lime is found in many places in the county.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Henry W. Stricklin, Clerk of the Circuit Court.

Edmund J. Baily, Probate Clerk.

Robert R. Thomas, Judge of Probate.

Samuel N. Pryor, Assessor and Collector of Taxes.

Daniel Griffin, County Treasurer

William Kerr, County Surveyor.

Pinckney G. King, Ranger.

Winston Corter, Coroner.

Board of Police.—Joseph Hicks, George Gray, Robert P. Dean, Thomas C. Nanty, Samuel Long.

Magistrates.—John B. Ayres, John Redfern, James Parke, Hugh G. Henderson, Daniel Cuthbert, William McGraw, John C. Blackwood, Josiah Short, Joseph Smith, David Skilman.

Constables.—John Jones, Allen Ares, Hiram Oney, Handy M. Byrn, James M. Clark,

TALLAHATCHIE COUNTY.

The county of Tallahatchie is bounded north by Tunica and Ponola counties, east by Yalabusha, south by Carol

and Washington, and west by Bolivar and Coahoma counties. It has an area of twenty-five townships or nine hundred square miles, of which eleven thousand seven hundred and eighty acres are under cultivation, with a cotton crop of two thousand five hundred and twenty-nine bales. The free white population is one thousand three hundred and twenty-two, slaves one thousand five hundred and twenty-two, of whom seven hundred and eighty are males and seven hundred and forty-two females.

About half of this county consists of swamps or lands subject to inundation, and by far the greater part is alluvian formed by the creative power of the Mississippi.

There are two rivers. The Yalabusha in the southern part of the county, running in a direction a little south of west. The stream is too small to admit of navigation by steamboats except in time of high water. The Tallahatchie river running through the county, very near its centre in a direction a little west of south, is a handsome stream large enough to admit of steamboat navigation for about six months in the year. There is at this time a difficulty in approaching it in consequence of a swamp extending many miles both up and down it, which is intended to be obviated by a turnpike or rail road leading to it, from the town of Charleston. The Tillatoba, is one of the principal creeks, running through the county in a direction a little south of west, near the middle of the county. There are three branches, called the North, Middle and South prongs.

The county seat is Charleston, situated near Tillatoba, the former county seat. Besides Charleston, there are two other towns in the county.

Chocchuma is situated in the southern part, immediately on the Yalabusha river. The land office for this land district is at this town. Tuscahoma is situated about three miles distant from Chocchuma, which is also on the Yalabusha river above Chocchuma. The population of each is inconsiderable.

There are post offices at Chocchuma, Tillatoba and Tuscahoma.

The election precincts are at Tillatoba, Marsh's, McDaniels, Ross' and Tuscahoma.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

— Wilkins, County Treasurer.

- Phillips, Clerk of the Circuit Court.
- Jenkins, Judge of Probate.
- Goodwin, Sheriff.
- Bacon, Ranger.
- Sutton, Coroner.
- Kendrick, Surveyor.
- Brown, Assessor and Collector of Taxes.
- Willmore, Clerk of Probate Court.

Board of Police.——— Campbell, —— Staten, —— Davis, —— Slate, —— Thrasher.

Justices of the Peace.—John H. McRae, —— Lawhon, J. L. Watkins, Peter B. McDaniel.

TISHEMINGO COUNTY.

The county of Tishemingo, the northeasternmost county in the state, is bounded north by the Tennessee state line, northeast by the Tennessee river, east by the Alabama state line, south by Itawamba, and west by Tippah counties. It has an area of thirty townships or one thousand and eighty square miles, of which two thousand seven hundred and one acres are under cultivation. The free white population is two thousand four hundred and sixty-eight, slaves one hundred and eighty-one, of whom eighty-nine are males and ninety-two females.

This county is watered on its northeastern boundary, for about eighteen miles, by the Tennessee river. The Tuscumbia river, a branch of the Hatchie, rises in this county, and runs northwestwardly into the state of Tennessee.—Yellow creek, heading near the sources of the Tuscumbia in the centre of the county, flows northeastwardly into the Tennessee river. The sources of the Tombigbee, in numerous branches, rise near the centre of the county and flows southwardly. Bear creek also heads in this county, running northwardly near its eastern boundary line, and flows into the Tennessee river.

The highest land in the state is found in this county.—Bull mountain, near the centre of the county, and the source of all the streams that flow in various directions, is computed to be more than eight hundred feet above the level of the Gulf of Mexico.

The county seat is Jacinto, situated centrally on the head waters of the Tombigbee. Another town on the Tuscumbia creek, about six miles west of Jacinto, is Rienzi.

There are post offices in this county at Farmington, Mitchell's Store and Jacinto.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Stephen S. Hogull, Sheriff.

William Cowen, Coroner.

William Rushing, County Treasurer.

Stephen O. Gilbis, Assessor and Collector of Taxes.

Jeremiah Phillips, County Surveyor.

Thomas Patc, Clerk of the Probate Court.

Mathias B. Click, Clerk of the Circuit Court.

C. D. Ray, Judge of the Probate Court.

Board of Police —James Harris, L. B. Estees, W. Belcher, John C. Cartar, David Ross.

Jehu D. Moore, Ranger.

Magistrates.—Samuel Dancer, Benjamin Ballard, B. M. Cobb, A. J. Aldridge, Mathew Gage, T. B. Phillips, Jacob Walker, G. B. Rogers, John Ritcherson, John H. Alstote, William B. Owens, Thomas Walker, John Kennerdy.

WAYNE COUNTY.

The county of Wayne is bounded north by Clarke county, east by the Alabama state line, south by Greene and Perry counties, and west by Jones county. It has an area of twenty-one townships, or seven hundred and fifty-six square miles, of which sixty-two hundred and twenty-four acres are under cultivation, with a cotton crop of six hundred and forty bales. It has a free white population of nine hundred and ninety-three, slaves eight hundred and fifty, of whom four hundred and sixteen are males, and four hundred and thirty-four females.

The two rivers which water this county are the Chickasawha and the Buckatany, flowing nearly parallel from north to south, east of the centre of the county, and uniting in the southeast corner about nine miles below Winchester. Thompson's creek flows from north to south, through the western part of the county, and falls into the Leaf river in the adjoining county. Big creek is a tributary of the Chickasawha, rising in the centre of Wayne, and falling into its principal at the southeast corner.

The soil of this county is generally sandy, except in the northern part and on the rivers and creeks. The northern part abounds with prairies which are good land, and timbered with post oak and hickory. White oak is found in abundance in the river bottoms.

Winchester, the county seat, is situated on the eastern side of Chickasawha river, southeastwardly of the centre of the county. Winchester is built on a beautiful plain, one hundred and thirty-three miles from Jackson, and eighty-four from Mobile in Alabama. It has a court house, and jail, but no colleges or academies. It has a free white population of forty-eight, two hotels, two stores, and one English common school. The tri-weekly mail, from Columbus to Mobile, passes through Winchester.

The election precincts are at Winchester, Anington's and Russell's.

The post offices are at Winchester and at Miltonville.

There is in this county a cane, difficult of access, but of vast extent, which has been penetrated several hundreds of yards, and found to contain the most beautiful specimens of petrification, reminding one of the descriptions of the grotto of Antiparos.

Old Indian mounds or forts are found in various places. On the plantation of the Rev. Asa Chadic, near Euculta creek, are to be found two mounds which would seem to possess great interest, if the iron tongue of antiquity could be loosened to reveal the strange transactions that gave them origin. They stand like opposing fortresses about two hundred yards apart, with huge trees growing on their summits. As both the mounds are full of human bones, apparently deposited at the same time, it has been conjectured that this was the scene of a mighty battle in which thousands upon thousands were slain, and, as enemies when living, so buried apart when dead.

There is an incorporated company in this county, called the Chickasawha Navigation Company, for the purpose of improving the navigation of that river, so as to admit the passage of steam boats. Keel boats now ascend seven miles above Winchester.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

William H. West, Sheriff.

D. C. Shaw, Judge of Probate.

Sam'l J. Chapin, Clerk of the Circuit and Probate Courts.

John West, Surveyor.

Willis H. West, Assessor and Collector of Taxes.

Rundol McDonald, County Treasurer.

Lewis Hutto, Coroner.

A. D. Britton, Ranger.

Board of Police.—Thomas Powe, F. A. McRea, C. C. Stulman, James B. Clark, L. C. Martin.

WARREN COUNTY.

The county of Warren, very irregular in its form, is bounded on the north by Washington county, on the north-east by Yazoo county, on the east by the Big Black river, which divides it from Hinds county, on the south by the same river, dividing it from Claiborne county, and west by the Mississippi river. It has an area of about thirteen townships, or four hundred and eight square miles, of which forty-nine thousand seven hundred and eighteen acres are under cultivation, producing a cotton crop of twenty-five thousand one hundred and thirty-two bales. It has a free white population of fifty-two hundred and sixty-five, slaves ninety-six hundred and eighty-six, of whom forty-eight hundred and forty-one are males, and forty-eight hundred and forty-five are females.

This county, besides being watered by its three boundary rivers, the Mississippi, the Yazoo and the Big Black, has many of the tributaries to these streams running through it. The soil of this county, indicated by its cotton crop, is of inexhaustible richness.

Vicksburg, the county seat, was projected by the Rev. Newitt Vick, in eighteen hundred and nineteen, and incorporated as a city in eighteen hundred and twenty-five, at which time it had five hundred inhabitants. It is the second city in the state in wealth and population. It is situated in the northwestern part of the county, on a bend of the Mississippi, having a bold rising shore. The city is laid out in squares, by streets running north and south, and east and west. Those running north and south, commencing at the river, are Mulberry, Washington, Walnut, Monroe, Cherry, Adams, Locust and Farmers; the intersecting streets, running east and west, nearly at right angles with the river, are, commencing at the southern limits of the city, Crawford, Clay, Chiney, Grove, Jackson, Second, East and First East. It has a white population of twenty-seven hundred and ninety-six.

The public buildings in Vicksburg are a court house, jail, three churches, and two banking houses, and eight hotels.

The institutions of learning in this city are excellent, and under the best regulations. The Vicksburg Female Seminary, under the superintendence of the Rev. Samuel W. Speer, assisted by four teachers, justly ranks among the best institutions of education of the state. The location of this seminary, a little removed from the city, is

conducive to health and pleasure, while the accomplishments, and scholarship of the principal, and the ladies associated with him in instruction, leave nothing more to be desired in those particulars. The Male Academy is under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Chapman, assisted by two teachers. It is in a flourishing condition.

There is also a female day school, conducted by a lady.

There are in Vicksburg thirty-four physicians and forty-five lawyers.

There are three printing offices in the city, two of which publish each a daily paper, both of which are also published in a weekly form for the country; the other a weekly paper. They are called the Vicksburg Register, the Vicksburg Sentinel, and the Southern Mechanic.

The other more important towns are Warrenton, situated on the Mississippi river, a little south of the centre of the county, incorporated in eighteen hundred and twenty; Bovina, Newtown, Montalbin and Palmyra.

The post offices in Warren county are Bovina, Milldale, Montalbin, Mount Vernon, Vicksburg and Warrenton.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

James Bland, Judge of the Probate Court.

E. D. Downs, Clerk of the Circuit Court.

E. B. Scarbrough, Clerk of Probate.

L. S. Houghton, Clerk of the Criminal Court.

E. W. Morris, Sheriff.

J. G. Berry, County Surveyor.

Henry Fernandis, Collector of Taxes.

J. W. Williams, Assessor of Taxes.

William Everett, County Treasurer.

Joseph Stephenson, Ranger.

George B. Williams, Coroner.

Board of Police—E. G. Cook, Jesse Evans, William H. Sparke, Garner Parks, and Benjamin Springer.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

The county of Washington is the largest in the state, lying in a triangular form on the Mississippi. It is bounded northeast by the old Choctaw boundary, which divides it from Bolivar county, southeast by the Yazoo river, which divides it from Yazoo and Warren counties, and west by the Mississippi river. It has an area of sixty-eight townships, or a territory of twenty-five hundred and forty-eight square miles, of which twenty-six thousand one hundred

and thirty acres are under cultivation, with a cotton crop of thirteen thousand six hundred and five bales. Its free white population is seven hundred and seventy-five, slaves fifty-eight hundred and two, of whom twenty-nine hundred and eighty are males, and twenty-eight hundred and twenty-two are females.

This county is watered on two sides of the triangle by its boundary rivers, and by the Sunflower river, flowing through its centre, from north to south.

It has a number of lakes of considerable magnitude, among which may be mentioned, Lakes Bolivar, Swan and Washington.

This is an alluvial county with great depth of soil, but suffers under a liability to inundation.

Princeton, the chief town and county seat is situated centrally on the western boundary of the county, on the Mississippi, and has the usual public buildings for county business, besides a bank.

The post offices of this county are at Princeton and Bolivar.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

William H. Hammet, Judge of Probate.

T. W. Endecott, Clerk of the Circuit and Probate Courts.

Wm. F. Jefferies, Sheriff and Assessor and Collector of Taxes.

F. G. Turnbull, County Treasurer.

C. Turnbull, Coroner.

Saunders, Ranger.

Castleman, Surveyor.

Board of Police.—A. Knox, J. Turnbull, J. Y. Daster, F. G. Turnbull, Wm. Hunt.

WILKINSON COUNTY.

The county of Wilkinson, the southwestern county in the state, is bounded north by Adams and Franklin counties, east by Amite, south by the state line of Louisiana, and west by the Mississippi river. It has an area of about twenty townships or seven hundred and twenty square miles, of which fifty-seven thousand nine hundred and seventy-two acres are under cultivation, with a cotton crop of thirty thousand five hundred and seventy-nine bales.—The free white population of this county is three thousand two hundred and seventy-two; slaves nine thousand five hundred and ninety-four; of whom four thousand seven

hundred and six are males, and four thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight females.

This rich and prosperous county is abundantly watered by the Homochitto, which is its northern boundary, separating it from Adams and Franklin, by the Buffalo creek, which rises in the eastern part of the county, flowing centrally through to the west, and by the head branches of the Bayou Sara, which rise in the county and flow southward.

The following are the Post Offices of Wilkinson county: Fort Adams, Kellertown, Mount Pleasant, Pinckneyville, Rose Hill, Whitesville, Woodville and Cold Spring.

There are eight election precincts: Woodville, Mount Pleasant, Whitesville, Pinckneyville, Fort Adams, Percy's Creek, Lower Homochitto and Upper Homochitto.

The county seat is Woodville, in a commanding and healthful situation, near the centre of the county. Woodville is distant from Jackson, one hundred and fifty miles. It has eight hundred and thirty three inhabitants, of whom three hundred and seventy-one are slaves. The public buildings are a court house, jail, three churches, a Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist, a Bank, two female Academies, conducted with distinguished ability and success; one by Miss Chapman as Principal, with two assistants,—the other by the Misses Calder.

Rev. Mr. Mudge an alumnus of the Wesleyan University, has a Seminary, where a complete course of English studies may be pursued, together with the Latin, Greek and French Languages.

Fort Adams is romantically situated on the Mississippi river, in the southwestern part of the county. This fort was built in seventeen hundred and ninety-six by General Wilkinson, and named in honor of President John Adams.—The village has a few stores and a good landing for the shipment of cotton. It is nineteen miles from Woodville. Pinckneyville is in the southern part of the county.

There is a silver mine at the mouth of the Homochitto; but considered too expensive to be worked with profit.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Nathaniel Scudder, Probate Judge.

Stephen Johnson, Clerk of Circuit Court.

Benjamin F. Herbert, Clerk of Criminal Court.

John C. Alexander, Clerk of Probate.

William T. Lewis, Sheriff.

Charles Netterville, County Treasurer.

Mathew Bryan, Assessor of Taxes.

William T. Jones, Collector of Taxes.

William W. Ives, Surveyor.

Dabney F. Lewis, Coroner.

Robert Thompson, Ranger.

Thomas J. Brown, Gerard C. Brandon, Nolan Stewart
John W. Leatherman, Douglas M. Cooper,—Board of Police.

WINSTON COUNTY.

The county of Winston, in the eastern part of the State and a part of the Choctaw cession, is bounded north by the counties of Choctaw and Oktibbeha, east by Noxubee, south by Kemper and Neshoba, and west by Attala. It has an area of twenty townships or seven hundred and twenty square miles, of which six thousand five hundred and ninety-one acres are under cultivation, with a cotton crop of one hundred and thirty-two bales. The free white population is two thousand one hundred and ninety-three; slaves nine hundred and fifty-nine, of whom four hundred and eighty-four are males and four hundred and seventy-five are females.

The county is watered by the Nanne Warrior; Standing Stone and Yellow Butcha creeks, being the eastern tributaries to the Pearl, flowing southwardly and westwardly. Some of the branches of the Noxubee river flow eastward.

The Post offices of this county are at Deposit and Louisville.

The soil of Winston county is generally of a very fair quality—a large portion, particularly in the neighborhood of the creeks, is very rich. Wherever it has been tried, it has been found to be admirably adapted to the growth of cotton. The growth of timber is hickory, post oak, red oak, black jack, poplar, &c. &c. Never failing springs of excellent water abound in all parts of the county.—Perhaps no county in the state is better watered. The swamps are few, and by no means extensive. The sulphur spring on section three, township fifteen, range twelve is a very large one and supposed to possess valuable medicinal properties.

There is an Indian mound on the line between Winston and Neshoba county, not far from the junction of the Nanny Warrior and Tallehaga creeks. The sides of the mound

are nearly perpendicular—the height about fifty feet. It is of an oblong shape, and on the top contains an area of level land about one hundred yard slong and fifty wide; at a distance of a few hundred yards from this mound, an embankment is thrown up from three to five feet high, surrounding the mound in the form of a circle. The embankment surrounds an area of between two and three hundred acres. The whole bears an appearance of great antiquity. Large trees are standing both on the mound and the embankment that surrounds it.

Louisville, the county seat, centrally situated, contains two excellent taverns: The “Louisville Hotel,” by S. R. M’Clanahan, and the “Louisville Inn,” by T. D. Connell; eight dry goods stores, a court house, a church free to all evangelical denominations. The following gentlemen officiate as clergymen. For the Baptist denomination, Rev. John Micou; for the Presbyterians, Rev. James Martin; for the Cumberland Presbyterians, Rev Joseph Bell; for the Methodists, Rev. E. Gentry.

The Trustees of the Louisville Academy were incorporated by the Legislature last winter. They have since erected a splendid and commodious academy in a retired part of the village.

The Institution is now in successful operation, under the charge of its principal, the Rev. James Martin. The number of students about sixty.

Louisville is perhaps one of the most handsome and flourishing towns in the interior of the State. Its location is fine, and the surrounding country fertile and healthy. It is bountifully supplied with the best of water from several never failing springs. Its growth has been rapid; population from three to four hundred; a splendid court house will probably be built during the next year; the great mail from Nashville to New Orleans, passes through the village; five mail routes terminate at this village.

There are two other villages in this county Deposit and Winstonville, each containing one or two stores.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Felin Ellis, Judge of Probate.

Ains Hudspeth, County Treasurer.

James Phagan, Clerk of Circuit Court.

Joseph P. Crosby, Clerk of Probate.

John H. Hardy, Sheriff.

Joseph Bell, Surveyor.

Leroy H. McGowan Assessor and Collector of Taxes.—

Jesse Crosby, Coroner.

Van S. Bell, Ranger.

Board of Police—P. R. M. Clanahan, Johnathan Ellison,
William C. Coleman, Larken T. Turner, Henry Fox.

YAZOO COUNTY.

The county of Yazoo, so named from its western boundary, the Yazoo river, is of a very irregular shape, bounded northeast by Holmes county, southeast by the Big Black river, dividing it from Madison and Hinds counties, southwest by Warren county, and west by the Yazoo river, which divides it from Washington county. It has an area of about eighteen townships, or six hundred and forty-eight square miles, of which sixty-three thousand and ninety-five acres are under cultivation, with a cotton crop of twenty-three thousand four hundred and fifty-three bales. It has a free white population of thirty-four hundred and thirty-three, slaves eighty-four hundred and fifty-one, of whom forty-two hundred and four are males, and forty-two hundred and forty-seven females.

Rivers.—Yazoo flows through the western edge of the county; Big Black bounds it on the east.

Creeks.—Big and Little Cypress, Waley's creek, Wallashabogue, (or Wallachibogue) creek, terminating in Big Black, and Tesheva, Piney and Short creeks, terminating in Yazoo river.

The soil is noted for its great fertility and extraordinary productiveness of the great staple of Mississippi.

The timber on the uplands is generally hickory, post oak, black oak and black jack; on the rivers, cypress; on the creeks poplar, walnut, sasafras, and indeed almost every variety of forest tree of southern growth.

The election precincts are:—Benton, Manchester, Sartartia, Neesmith's store, Dilley's store, Arnold's store and Jackson's store.

Post Offices.—Benton, Manchester, Sartartia, Liverpool, Claiborneville, Lincoln and Montgomery.

Benton is the county seat, a pleasant village, on an elevated ridge of country, about midway between the Yazoo and Big Black rivers, situated in sections one and two, township eleven, range one, west, about forty-five miles from Jackson.

It contains nine stores, two hotels one academy, D. Jennings, teacher, Masonic lodge and Methodist church.

It has two hundred and nine free white inhabitants.

The town of Manchester is situated west of Benton, on the Yazoo river, about one hundred miles from its mouth, in latitude thirty-two degrees forty-nine minutes, and longitude fourteen degrees and eleven minutes west from Washington.

It was founded in February eighteen hundred and thirty, and has continued to improve as the wealth and resources of the immense extent of rich country adjacent have gradually been developed.

There are two banks and one insurance office at this place, a number of extensive mercantile establishments, and the amount of business transacted annually far exceeds what would be expected from the population of the place, there being about one thousand inhabitants.

The quantity of cotton shipped (which in eighteen hundred and thirty, did not exceed one thousand bales,) will, it is estimated, reach the present year thirty-five thousand bales; last year, eighteen hundred and thirty-six and seven, the number of bales exceeded thirty thousand.

Steamboats are arriving and departing daily for Vicksburg, Natchez and New-Orleans, and the "Yazoo trade" is now looked upon as one of the most profitable in the south.

From the official returns of the cotton grown in the counties bordering on the Yazoo, it appears that in 1836,-'7 there were shipped down this river upwards of seventy thousand bales of cotton.

From these facts the reader may judge of the growing importance of Manchester, and of the very extensive and profitable business transacted in this place.

The improvement of the town has been greatly facilitated of late, by the erection of steam-saw mills, three having been erected in the past year, (in addition to the one on the opposite side of the river,) *all* failing, at times, to supply the pressing demands for lumber.

Another town growing into importance in the southwestern part of the county, situated on the Mississippi river, is Liverpool.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

R. Campbell, Probate Judge.

Thomas P. Slade, Clerk of the Circuit Court.

George Crockett, Probate Clerk.

Parham Buford, Sheriff.

W. W. Richardson, County Treasurer.

J. G. Rutherford, County Surveyor.

John S. Paul, Assessor and Collector of Taxes.

W. H. Mangum, Coroner.

Thomas King, Ranger.

Board of Police.—M. Hooter, Hiram Selser, J. J. Mitche, James Buford, John Alston.

YALOBUSHA COUNTY.

The county of Yalobusha, so named from the river which flows through its centre, is bounded north by Ponola and Lafayette counties, east by Lafayette and Chickasaw, south by Choctaw and Carroll, and west by Tallahatchie counties. It has an area of twenty-five townships or nine hundred square miles, of which twenty-five thousand four hundred and two acres are under cultivation, with a cotton crop of four thousand four hundred eighty-six bales. Its free white population is four thousand three hundred and fifty-five, slaves four thousand two hundred and fifteen, of whom two thousand and eighty-four are males and two thousand one hundred and thirty-one females.

This county is watered exclusively by the Yalobusha and its tributaries.

Cosleeville, the county seat, is situated in the centre of the county. It contains a population of about two hundred inhabitants, and is distant about one hundred and fifty miles from Jackson. Cosleeville is situated on a very broken piece of land, though somewhat picturesque in its appearance, and is generally supposed to be healthy. It has a court-house and county prison; a church edifice belonging to the Methodist Episcopal denomination. All the buildings are composed of wooden materials, and of quite an ordinary character. [There are two hotels or taverns, and five stores in the town.]

There is but one academy in the county, which embraces both a male and female department, intended to be under distinct instructors. These are located at a little village called Preston, in the west side of the county, and is about fifteen miles from the county town. Mr. Jenkins is now principal of the male department.

Grenada is by far the most important town in the county, and is situated on a beautiful plain extending from the

south bank of the Yalobusha river, in a southern direction, and seems as if designed for the location of an important place. This place was located not quite four years ago, and it now numbers about seven hundred inhabitants.—

There are two comfortable hotels and sixteen stores, besides three produce stores and two grog-shops, generally misnamed groceries. There are also now being erected two fine church edifices; one for the Episcopal Methodist, and the other for the Presbyterian congregation. The Yalobusha river is navigable for small steamers to Grenada about four months in the year, and for keels somewhat longer. The health of Grenada has been uniformly good since it has been a town, which its location would warrant to the eye of an experienced southerner. But that which promises most for the health of the place, is the fact, that in the middle of one of the public squares there is a well of the real "*magnum bonum*," surplus water. There is also a steam saw-mill in town and a saw and grist-mill driven by water power in the vicinity.

The largest river is Yalobusha which flows through the county from east to west. The tributaries to this river are Lusascoona on the north which flows into the Yalobusha above Grenada, in rather northwest direction and passes through a valley of rich and fertile land, which is perhaps not surpassed in production in North Mississippi, and the Baytup-in-Bogue, which flows from the southeast and empties into the Yalobusha just above Grenada. There are many fine plantations located in the valley through which this creek winds its meandering course.

The soil of the county is generally fertile, and generally rolling land. The hills are tillable as well as the valleys, though not so productive.

The timber is generally light, a characteristic of the uplands in North Mississippi; some pine is interspersed here and there on the hill tops. The principal timber, however, is black-jack, post-oak and hickory.

The post-offices in Yalobusha county are Oakachickama, Oakland, Pharsalia, Sardinia, Troy, Coffeerville and Grenada.

There is a weekly newspaper published at Grenada and another at Coffeerville.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

John W. McLemore, Judge of Probate Court.
David Mabray, Sheriff.

Thomas D. Barbour, Clerk of the Circuit Court.
Davidson M. Rayburn, Clerk of Probate Court.
Murdoch Ray, County Treasurer.
Hillery Talbert, Assessor and Collector of Taxes.
Thomas Bailey, Coroner.
Francis Clement, County Surveyor.
James A. Crutcher, Ranger.
Board of Police.—Wm. W. Mitchell, Grief Johnson,
Stewart Pipkin, Charles J. F. Wharton, John Lemons.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN
MISSISSIPPI.

NATCHEZ.—ADAMS COUNTY.

In the city of Natchez, there are published two newspapers and one periodical:

1. The Natchez Daily Courier, published also in a weekly form, by S. H. B. Black, editor and proprietor.
2. The Mississippi Free Trader, Besangon & Haliday, proprietors, L. A. Besangon, editor—published daily, and also in a weekly form.
3. The Southwestern Journal, a magazine of literature, science and miscellany, published by the Jefferson College and Washington Lyceum—G. V. H. Forbes, editor—published in a quarto form, semi-monthly.

VICKSBURG.—WARREN COUNTY.

4. The Daily Register, F. A. Tyler, editor, Marmaduke Shannon, publisher—published also in a weekly form.
5. The Vicksburg Sentinel and Expositor, published daily by James Hagan, and also in a weekly form.
6. The Southern Mechanic, published weekly by Oliver P. Patterson. J. J. Hamilton, editor.

JACKSON.—HINDS COUNTY.

7. The Mississippian, published and edited weekly, by B. D. Howard.
8. The Southern Sun, published weekly, and edited by Amos R. Johnston.

LIBERTY.—AMITE COUNTY.

9. The Liberty Advocate, published weekly, and edited by Messrs. Graves & Smiley.

10. The Piney Woods Planter, published weekly, and edited by Messrs. Hall & Tothill.

COLUMBUS.—LOWNDES COUNTY.

11. The Southern Argus, published weekly, P. Byron Parker, editor.

12. The Columbus Democrat, published weekly, and edited by Messrs. Worthington & Lester.

MACON.—NOXUBEE COUNTY.

13. The Mississippi Star, published weekly, and edited by A. G. Horn.

14. The Nouxbee Times, published weekly, and edited by F. B. Emerson.

PORT GIBSON.—CLAIBORNE COUNTY.

15. The Port Gibson Correspondent, published weekly, and edited by Thomas D. Jeffers.

16. The Southerner, published weekly, and edited by S. Harpending.

MANCHESTER.—YAZOO COUNTY.

17. The Manchester Whig, a weekly paper, published and edited by J. A. Stevens.

RODNEY.—JEFFERSON COUNTY.

18. The Rodney Standard, published weekly, and edited by J. M. Duffield.

BENTON.—YAZOO COUNTY.

19. The Yazoo Banner, a weekly paper.

CLINTON.—HINDS COUNTY.

20. The Southern Planter, a weekly paper, published and edited by R. Nason.

RIPLEY.—TIPPAH COUNTY.

21. The Ripley Transcript, a weekly paper, published and edited by J. B. Walker.

BRANDON.—RANKIN COUNTY.

22. The Brandon Republican, a weekly paper, published and edited by R. Jones.

GRENADA.—YALOBUSHA COUNTY.

23. The Grenada Bulletin, a weekly paper, published and edited by W. B. McClellan.

WOODVILLE.—WILKINSON COUNTY.

24. The Woodville Republican, a weekly paper, published and edited by Wm. A. Norris & Co.

CANTON.—MADISON COUNTY.

25. The Canton Herald, a weekly paper, published by M. S. Hancock & Co., and edited by Messrs. Rollins and Tupper.

MONTICELLO.—LAWRENCE COUNTY.

26. The Pearl River Banner, a weekly paper, published and edited by Cohea & Cameron.

GALLATIN.—COPIAH COUNTY.

27. The Southern Star, a weekly paper, published and edited by G. R. Kiger.

LEXINGTON.—HOLMES COUNTY.

28. The Lexington Herald, a weekly paper, published and edited by Sidney M. Jeffers.

GRAND GULF.—CLAIBORNE COUNTY.

29. The Grand Gulf Advertiser, a semi-weekly paper, published and edited by W. M. Smyth.

HOLLY SPRINGS.—MARSHALL COUNTY.

30. The Mississippi Mirror, a weekly paper, published by James Curtis, and edited by E. P. Howe.

PONTOTOC.—PONTOTOC COUNTY.

31. The Mississippi Intelligencer, a weekly paper, published by Bradford & Leland, and edited by C. A. Bradford.

RAYMOND.—HINDS COUNTY.

32. The Raymond Times, a weekly paper, published by S. T. King, and edited by A. L. Dabney.

PAULDING.—JASPER COUNTY.

33. The Eastern Clarion, a weekly paper, published and edited by J. J. McRae.

CHURCHES IN MISSISSIPPI.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Diocese of Mississippi has, as yet, no bishop.—Bishop OREY, of the Tennessee Diocese, is the provisional Bishop of Mississippi. But at what time the establishment of churches and the increase of members shall warrant, the office of bishop will be established in a diocese, which was, not long since, as far as it respects the Protestant Episcopal Church, Missionary ground.

The following is the list of Protestant Episcopal Churches in the Diocese of Mississippi, with the names of their respective pastors:—

TRINITY CHURCH, *Natchez*, Rev. David C. Page, rector.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, *Woodville*, Rev. John F. Fish; rector.

CHRIST'S CHURCH, *Vicksburg*, the rectorsnip vacant in consequence of resignation.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, *Grand Gulf*.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, *Clinton*.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, *Raymond*.

A church at Columbus, name not known.

The last-named four churches are considered as Missionary Stations, and are, at present, without clergymen, with the exception of the church at Columbus, where the Rev. M. L. Forbes is officiating.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Mississippi Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church held its last sessions at Natchez in the month of December, 1837, and adjourned for its next annual meeting, to Grenada, in Yallabusha county. Some of the stations and circuits supplied by the clergymen of this conference are within the borders of Louisiana, as there is, as yet, no Louisiana conference.

Rev. Bishop Morris, of Cincinnati, was the President of the conference at its last session. The following are the stations and circuits of the clergymen:—

NEW-ORLEANS DISTRICT, William Winans, Presiding Elder.

New-Orleans, Jefferson Hamilton.

La Fayette Mission, Enoch Talley.

Baton Rouge, Sam'l. L. L. Scott.

Wilkinson and Feliciana, Wm. Langarl, Wm. H. Watkins.

Woodville, Robert S. Collins.

Mission to colored people, Wilkinson circuit.—Thomas S. Clinton.

GREENSBURG DISTRICT, B. Pipkin Presiding Elder.

Sandy Creek, Joseph L. Sneed.

St. Helena, Matthew Ramsey.

Washington, David M. Wiggins.

NATCHEZ DISTRICT, B. M. Drake, Presiding Elder.

Natchez, E. R. Porter.

Washington, Elijah Steele.

Port-Gibson and Grand Gulf, James C. Finley.

Coles' Creek, Pleasant B. Bailey.

Vidalia, Philip Dieffenweirth.

New Carthage, Wm. H. B. Lane.

Amite, R. S. Steward.

VICKSBURG DISTRICT, B. M. Drake, Presiding Elder.

Vicksburg, Laban C. Cheney.

Providence, Benj. A. Houghton.

Warren, Saml. W. Speer.

Bayou Macon, Alexander S. Parker.

Yazoo, James A. James.

Raymond, Anthony H. Holcomb, C. Mullens, Supernumery.

Mission to colored people, Warren circuit, John Lane.

SHARON DISTRICT, John G. Jones, Presiding Elder.

Madison, Washington Ford.

Holmes, James I. E. Byrd, Edward Philips.

Carroll, James Applewhite.

Louisville, Lorenzo D. Lankford.

Attala, B. R. Truly, Robt. W. Kennon.

Clinton, Raymond and Jackson, C. K. Marshall.

Madison circuit mission to colored people, A. T. M. Fly.

HOLLY SPRINGS DISTRICT, J. M. Holland, Presiding Elder.

Holly Springs circuit, Wm. Craig, Wm. B. Walker.

Salem, John W. Ellis.

Oxford, Andrew Jackson, S. Harris.

Pontotoc, S. M. Kingston.

Tishemingo mission, N. R. Jarrett.

GRENADA DISTRICT, D. O. Shattuck, Presiding Elder.

Grenada, Wm. Pearson.

Coffeerville, John D. Duskins.

Choctaw, Wm. McDonald Martin.

Chickasaw mission, Wm. G. Gold.

Yallabusha, John D. Neal.

MONTICELLO DISTRICT, Green M. Rogers, Presiding Elder.

Pearlington, James McDonald.

Pearl River, Charles J. Carney.

White Sand, Jesse Ginn.

Rankin, Isaac Taylor.

Paulding, J. G. Cartersphen.

Raleigh, Joel Sanders.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Convention of the Baptist Denomination of the State of Mississippi, assembled on their first annual meeting at Palestine, Hinds county, on the first Friday in May, 1837.

ASHLEY VAUGHN, President;

VICE-PRESIDENTS,

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Charles Felder. | 4. N. Robertson, Jr. |
| 2. N. R. Granberry. | 5. James Powell, |
| 3. S. S. Lattimore. | 6. Benj. Whitfield; |

F. F. Sieg, Corresponding Secretary;

Stephen Dodge, Recording Secretary;

T. S. N. King, Treasurer;

DIRECTORS,

Abm. Buckles, L. B. Holloway, N. Robertson, sen., A. P. Bradley, John P. Martin, Wm. J. Denson, Shadrach Coker, Lee Compeer, Richard Carkeet, Wylie White, Ira Carpenter, John Townsend, James B. Smith, A. S. Bayley, H. D. F. Roberts, Mansfield Barlow, Jacob G. Collins. George Tucker, Hiram Cyrenius, William Denson, James Thigpen, E. Courtney, F. O. Wadsworth, O. D. Battle,

Franklin McGill, Joshua Standifer, Wm. P. Carter, Lewis Wimberly, J. S. Davis, R. G. Green.

Resolved, That the next annual meeting of the Convention be held at Hephzibah church, Lawrence county, on Friday before the first Lord's-day in May next.

This ecclesiastical body is divided into seven associations, some of which extend into the state of Louisiana.

The Baptist denomination in Mississippi has a literary institution under its patronage called the Judson Institute. The names printed in *italics* are those of licentiates, not yet ordained.

BAPTIST ASSOCIATION—1836.

CHURCHES.	MINISTERS.
New Providence,	
Ebeneze,	H. D. F. Roberts.
East Fork,	Charles Felder.
Zion Hill,	T. M. Bond.
Shiloh,	
Jerusalem,	
Percy's Creek,	
Hephzibah,	Ezra Courtney.
Mount Nebo,	
Mars Hill,	Jesse Young.
Mount Zion,	Z. Reeves.
Hopewell,	
Galilee,	
Salem,	
Pinckneyville,	
Friendship,	Shadrack Coker.
Beulah,	
Ramah,	
Bethel,	
Jackson, La.	
Clinton, La.	James B. Smith, <i>A. Poole.</i>

ZION ASSOCIATION—1836.

Fellowship,	E. Langford.
Bethany,	J. Martin.
Greensboro',	
Bethlehem,	J. Wilks.
Hopewell,	
Antioch,	
Hay's Creek,	Gabriel Nash.

PEARL RIVER ASSOCIATION—1836.

Antioch,
Bogue Chitto,

CHURCHES.

MINISTERS.

Bethany,

Booyeh,

Bahala,

Bethel,

County Line,

Copiah,

Ebenezer,

Ebenezer,

Fair River,

Friendship,

Fork Church,

Flint Creek,

Galilee,

Hebron,

Hephzibah,

Hopewell,

Little River,

Mount Moriah,

Mountain Hill,

Mount Pisgah,

New Chapel,

New Zion,

Pearl River,

Silver Creek,

Silver Creek,

Strong River,

Society Hill,

Stein's Creek,

Union,

Antioch,

Francis Walker.

W. Honea.

J. P. Martin.

Cader Price, Shad. Jones.

James Powell.

James Murrey.

N. Roberson.

W. Fortenberry.

Wm. Denson.

Willis Magee.

Jesse Crawford, *H. Simmons.*

Isaac Brakefield.

Davis Collins.

John Tucker, J. Smith.

Stephen Berry.

BETHEL ASSOCIATION—1836.

Mound Bluff,

Union,

Mount Prospect,

Lexington,

Liberty Grove,

Bethel.

A. P. Bradley.

Jesse Andrews.

T. S. N. King.

S. S. Lattimore.

R. G. Green.

UNION ASSOCIATION—1836.

Antioch,

Antioch,

Bethel,

Baker's Creek,

Bethlehem,

Big Creek,

William Allen.

V. W. Brock.

J. Sojourner.

CHURCHES MINISTERS.

Brushy Fork,	
Beulah,	
Clear Creek,	
Damascus,	Thomas Spragins,
Elliot's M. H.	J. Thigpen, Jr. S. Moulder.
Fellowship,	
Friendship,	
Hepseba,	
Mount Calvary,	
Mount Zion,	William Martin.
New Providence,	James Bailey.
New Salem,	D. Crainshaw.
Providence.	
Palestine,	N. R. Granberry, L. B. Holloway.
Sarepta,	J. T. Fairchild.
Sharon.	
Sister Spring.	

LEAF RIVER ASSOCIATION—1836.

Cedar Creek,	T. C. Hunt, George Davis.
Greenleaf,	
Goshen,	William Morris.
Leaf River,	N. Robertson, sr., W. F. Carter.
New Hope,	
Chickasaw,	
Providence,	John Sandford.
Red Creek,	Nathan Hay.
Shiloah,	
Tallahala,	John Moffit, D. Sumrall.
Tide-water,	
Mars Hill,	Asa Chadick.
Emmans,	J. G. Collins.
Hebron,	
Mount Olivet,	Giles Sumrall.

YALABUSHA ASSOCIATION—1836.

Antioch,	Francis Baker.
Tallahatchie.	
Loosacona Valley,	John Robbins.
Salem,	H. M'Neil.
Shiloh.	

UNASSOCIATED CHURCHES—1837.

The following churches will doubtless unite with associations during the present year.

Hepsibah.	James Thigpen, Sr.
Middleton,	Medey White, Joseph Morris.
Natchez,	Ashley Vaughn.

SUMMARY.

Associations.	Churches.	Ordained Ministers.	Licentiates.	Baptised.	Members.
Mississippi,	21	8	1	110	541
Pearl River,	33	17	1	61	1024
Union,	24	11	3	48	647
Leaf River,	15	10	2	6	411
Yalobusha,	5	3		2	142
Bethel,	6	5			300
Zion,	7	4			204
Choctaw,	10	5			400
Yazoo,	8	3			350
Buttahatcha,	23	8			600
Unassociated, Churches,	3	4		4	49
Total,	155	78	7	231	4668

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

The Synod of Mississippi consists of four Presbyteries, forty-one Ministers, five Licentiates, nine Candidates and forty-four churches.

Of these the Presbyteries of Mississippi and Clinton are located within the limits of the state. One of these, the Presbytery of Arkansas, is in the state of Arkansas, and the Presbytery of Louisiana embraces that state, together with the southern part of the state of Mississippi. And the Presbytery of Tombeckbee which is attached to the Synod of Alabama, is located principally in the north eastern part of the state of Mississippi, and but a small portion extending to Alabama. In these arrangements the convenience of the Ministers and churches are regarded rather than political boundaries.

In the following statistical table when P is attached to the name of a Minister, it denotes that he is a *Pastor*. S S that he serves the church as a *Stated Supply*, without being installed *Pastor*. W C that he has not the charge of any particular church. Pres. President of a College. Prof. Professor in a College. Ag. Agent for some particular object, such as education or missions. P attached to the name of a church denotes that it has a *Pastor*. S S that it has a *Stated Supply*. V that it is *vacant*.

When the post office address of a Minister and a church is the same they are arranged in the same line. The post office address of the different Ministers and churches are given in all cases except a few. In these cases it was unknown to the individual by whom this table was prepared for the Register.

There are a number of Presbyterian Ministers in the state whose names do not appear, in consequence of not yet having formed a connection with the church in this state.

PRESBYTERY OF MISSISSIPPI.

<i>Ministers and Licentiates.</i>	<i>Churches.</i>	<i>Post Office Address.</i>
William Montgomery, P	Ebenezer, P	Fayette, Mi.
	Union, S S	Malcolm, Mi.
Jacob Rickhow, W C		Port Gibson, Mi.
Jeremiah Chamberlain, D D Pres.		Oakland College, Mi
Joshua T. Russell, P	Bethel, P	do.
John H. Van Court, W C		Natchez.
Zebulon Butler, P	Port Gibson, P	Port Gibson.
S. G. Winchester, P	Natchez, P	Natchez.
S. V. Marshall, Prof.		Oakland College.
T. A. Ogden, Ag.		Natchez.
P. H. Fullenwider, W C		Jaynesville, Mi.
S. Beach Jones, Prof.		Oakland College.
<i>Licentiates.</i>		
S. A. Hodgman,		Natchez.
W. H. Van Doren, S S	Pine Ridge, S S	do.
Isaac N. Shepherd, S S	Hopewell, S S	Jaynesville, Mi.
	Sharon, S S	do.
	Philadelphus, S S	Winchester, Mi.
	Concord, S S	do.
	Salem, V	McManus, Mi.
	Zion, V	do.
	Harmony, V	Fayette, Mi.

Ministers 11; Licentiates 3; Churches 13.

<i>Presbytery of Clinton.</i>	<i>Churches.</i>	<i>Post Office Address.</i>
Daniel Comfort, W C	Mt. Salus, V	Clinton.
John R. Hutchison, S S	Vicksburg, S S	Vicksburg.
Peter Donan, S S	Jackson, S S	Jackson.
A. C. Dickerson, S S	Madisonville, S S	Madisonville.
Alex. Newton, S S	Oxford, S S	Carrollton.
Phillips Wood, S S	Bethesda, S S	Auburn.
Robert Brotherton, W C	Canton, S S	Canton.
George Moore, W C		Auburn.
Jesse Stratton, S S		Middleton.
Francis Rutherford,		Pascagoula.
John Black, S S	Grenada, S S	Grenada.
<i>Licentiate.</i>	Shongola, V	Shongola.
D. C. Henderson.	Lexington, V	Lexington.
	Nariah,	
	Osburn,	
	Spring Ridge.	

Ministers 11; Licentiate 1; Churches 11.

The Presbytery of Louisiana, the part which lies within the bounds of this State.

<i>Presbytery of Louisiana.</i>	<i>Churches.</i>	<i>Post Office Address.</i>
James Smylie, W C	Bethony S S	Toler, Mi.
	Unity S S	do.
Wm. C. Blair, S S	Second Creek church of colored people, S S	Natchez.
Benj. Chase, S S	Carmel, S S	do.
Benj. Shaw, S S	Woodville, S S	Woodville.
Jahleel Woodbridge.	Pisgah;	Holmesville.

Ministers 5; Churches 6.

Presbytery of Tombecbee, attached to the Synod of Alabama, but located principally within the State of Mississippi.

<i>Presbytery of Tombecbee.</i>	<i>Churches.</i>	<i>Post Office Address.</i>
Thomas Archibald, W C	Bethel, V	Columbus.
Thomas C. Stuart, S S	Monroe, S S	Pontotoc.
David Wright, S S	Columbus, S S	Columbus.
Hilary Patrick, S S	Unity, S S	Caledonia.
James B. Stafford, W C	Mayhew, S S	Jacinto.
Thomas Davis, W C	Salem, S S	Salem.
D. L. Russell, S S		Oxford, Lafayette co.
Samuel Hurd, S S	Holly Springs, S S	Holly Springs.
	Providence, S S	
	Beersheba, S S	

Ministers 8; Churches 9.

TOTAL IN THE STATE—Ministers 35; Licentiates 4; Churches 39.

FACULTY OF OAKLAND COLLEGE.

This institution is located five miles from Rodney. Rev. Jeremiah Chamberlain, D. D. President and Professor of Moral Science and Belles Lettres; John Chamberlain, A. M. Professor of Mathematics; Rev. Samuel V. Marshall, A. M. Professor of Ancient Languages; Rev. Samuel Beach Jones, A. M. Professor of Theology; Mr. Andrew Ross, Principal of the Preparatory Department.

SYNODICAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON MISSIONS.

Rev. John H. Van Court, Chairman.

“ Benj. Chase, Corresponding Secretary.

Thomas Henderson, Esq. Treasurer.

Rev. W. C. Blair.

Dr. John Ker,

Mr. Franklin Beaumont.

“ A. T. McMurtry.

“ A. C. Henderson.

Col. Joseph Sessions.

Dr. William Dunbar.

Natchez and vicinity.

- Rev. A. C. Dickerson, Madisonville, Mi.
 " P. Donan, Jackson, Mi.
 " A. Newton, Carrollton, Mi.
 " Joel Parker, New Orleans.
 " A. B. Lawrence, do.
 " S. H. Hazard, Thibodeauxville, La.
 " J. B. Warren, New River, Parish of Ascension, La.
 " James Purviance, Baton Rouge, La.
 " J. L. Montgomery, St. Francisville, La.
 " A. Haganan, Jackson, La.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION FOR THE SOUTH-WEST,

Appointed by the Board of the General Assembly, located at Natchez.

- Alvarez Fisk, Esq. Chairman.
 Rev. John H. Van Court, Secretary.
 Thomas Henderson, Esq. Treasurer.
 Rev. Thomas A. Ogden, Agent.
 " Benjamin Chase.
 " Samuel G. Winchester.
 Dr. John Ker.

BANKS AND BANKING CAPITAL IN THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

The Planters' Bank of the State of Mississippi, at Natchez, capital \$4,000,000; James C. Wilkins, President; H. D. Mandeville, Cashier.

Office of the same at Woodville, Hugh Connell, President; A. M. Feltus, Cashier.

Office of the same at Vicksburg, W. R. Campbell, President; Robt. Riddle, Cashier.

Office of the same at Port-Gibson, W. H. Martin, President; Wm. F. Goodwin, Cashier.

Office of the same at Monticello, Arthur Fox, President; John S. Carson, Cashier.

Office of the same at Jackson, Robert Hughes, President; Wm. C. Richards, Cashier.

Office of the same at Columbus, Wm. Dowsing, President; Wm. B. Winston, Cashier.

Office of the same at Manchester, Thomas W. Scott, President; E. J. Pinkerton, Cashier.

The Agricultural Bank, Natchez, capital \$2,000,000; Wm. J. Minor, President; A. P. Merrill, cashier. It has

one branch at Pontotoc, in the county of the same name, B. M. Bradford, president; W. Goodman, cashier.

The *Commercial Bank*, Natchez, capital \$2,000,000; Levin B. Marshall, president; Thomas Henderson, cashier.

In Canton, Wm. L. Balfour, president, and John Mann, cashier.

In Brandon, S. C. Farrar, president, and E. L. Hyams, cashier.

In Holmesville, David Cleveland, president, and Charles W. Adams, cashier.

In Shieldsborough, Samuel White, agent.

The *Commercial and Rail Road Bank*, Vicksburg, J. J. Chewning, president, and J. P. Harrison, cashier, *pro tempore*. It has two branches; one at Clinton, D. Kerr, president, and J. Davenport, cashier; and the other at Vernon, ——— Green, president, and J. Roach, cashier.

The *Bank of Vicksburg*, W. F. Markham, president, and R. B. Millikin, cashier.

The *Grand Gulf Rail Road and Banking Company*, capital of \$2,000,000; Samuel Cobun, president; J. Callender, cashier. It has one branch at Gallatin, Copiah; Thomas B. Adams, president; John D. Taylor, cashier.

The *Commercial Bank* at Rodney, capital \$800,000; Thomas Freeland, president; John Goodin, jr., cashier.

The *Commercial Bank*, Manchester—M. B. Hamer, president; J. J. Hughes, cashier.

The *Mississippi and Alabama Rail Road Company*, Brandon—W. H. Shelton, president; Z. P. Wardell, cashier.

The *West Feliciana Rail Road Company*, Woodville; Joseph Johnson, president; William P. Grayson, cashier.

The *Lake Washington and Deer Creek Rail Road and Banking Company*, Princeton—Z. K. Fulton, president; C. W. Muncaster, cashier.

The *Vicksburg Water Works and Banking Company*, capital \$500,000; T. J. Randolph, president; ——— Webster, cashier.

The *Mississippi Union Bank*, capital \$15,500,000; H. G. Runnels, president; Samuel Gwin, cashier. It has seven offices of discount and deposit. The mother bank is located at Jackson, and is intended for the accommodation of the citizens of the counties of Madison, Hinds,

Copiah, Simpson, Rankin, Scott, Smith and Lawrence, to be the eighth district, and to be supplied by the mother bank. The branches are—

At Macon, in the county of Noxubee, for the use and accommodation of the counties of Lowndes, Octibbeha, Winston, Noxubee, Kemper, Lauderdale and Neshoba, with a capital of one million eight hundred thousand dollars.

At Augusta, in the county of Perry, for the counties of Clark, Jasper, Covington, Jones, Wayne, Jackson, Hancock, Greene, Perry and Marion, with a capital of one million of dollars.

At Aberdeen, in the county of Monroe, for the counties of Monroe, Itawamba, Tishomingo, Tippah, Pontotoc, Chickasaw and Marshall, with a capital of one million.

At the town of Lexington, in the county of Holmes, for the counties of Yazoo, Holmes, Carroll, Chowtaw, Attala and Leake, with a capital of one million nine hundred thousand dollars.

At the town of Tillatoba, in the county of Tallahatchie, and for the counties of Yallabusha, Tallahatchie, Lafayette, De Soto, Ponola and Tunica, with a capital of one million three hundred thousand dollars.

At the town of Vicksburg, in the county of Warren, for the counties of Claiborne, Warren, Washington, Bolivar, Coahoma, with a capital of one million five hundred thousand dollars.

At Liberty, in the county of Amite, and for the counties of Pike, Amite, Wilkenson, Adams, Franklin and Jefferson, with a capital of two millions of dollars.

NAMES OF THE VARIOUS BANKS.

With a statement of the nominal capital, and also the amount actually paid in.

Names of Banks.	Nominal Capital.	Amount of cap'l p'd in
Planters' Bank,	\$4,212,000 00	\$4,212,000 00
Agricultural Bank,	2,000,000 00	2,000,000 00
Commercial and Rail Road		
Bank of Vicksburg,	4,000,000 00	3,681,550 00
Grand Gulf Rail Road and		
Banking Company,	2,000,000 00	1,528,625 00
West Feliciana Rail Road		
and Banking Company,	1,000,000 00	871,200 00

NAMES OF THE VARIOUS BANKS,

With a Statement of the nominal capital, and also the amount actually paid in.

Names of Banks.	Nominal Capital.	Amount of cap'l p'd in.
Commercial bank of Natchez,	3,100,000 00	2,713,470 00
Commercial Bank of Manchester,	2,000,000 00	612,800 00
Commercial Bank of Columbus,	1,000,000 00	522,120 00
Commercial Bank of Rodney,	800,000 00	800,000 00
Tombigby Railroad Co.	2,000,000 00	262,600 00
Mississippi and Alabama Railroad & Banking Co.	4,000,000 00	1,143,960 00
Bank of Vicksburg,	2,000,000 00	100,000 00
Bank of Grenada,	1,000,000 00	
Bank of Lexington,	800,000 00	50,000 00
Bank of Port Gibson,	1,000,000 00	100,000 00
Vicksburg Water Works and Banking Company,	500,000 00	36,000 00
Northern Bank of Mississippi,	2,000,000 00	
Hernando Rail-road and Banking Co.	1,000,000 00	
Mississippi Rail-road Co.	8,000,000 00	
Citizens' Bank of Madison county,	1,000,000 00	50,000 00
Bank of Mississippi,	600,000 00	200,015 00
Mississippi Union Bank,	15,500,000 00	
Aberdeen and Pontotoc Banking Co.	1,000,000 00	
Benton and Manchester Banking Company,	1,000,000 00	
Branches of Agricultural and Planters' Banks at Franklin and Tchula,	1,000,000 00	
	<hr/> \$62,512,000 00	<hr/> 18,884,340 00

ADVERTISEMENTS.

O. L. DUBUISSON & J. A. VAN HOESSEN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
OFFICE,—STATE-ST.; NATCHEZ.

J. S. B. THACHER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NATCHEZ, MISS.

CITY HOTEL,
BY HOLTON & BARLOW,
MAIN-ST., NATCHEZ.

THOMSONIAN AGENCY,
WM. H. BALDWIN,
BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

AND

WHOLESALE DEALER IN THOMSONIAN
BOOKS & MEDICINES.

Planters that want good Medicines and fresh, will find it
to their interest to call.

COMMERCE-STREET, NATCHEZ.

WM. ADRIANCE & CO..

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

WATCHES. JEWELRY & FANCY GOODS,
MAIN-ST., NATCHEZ.

PATTERSON & WISWALL

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

Glass, China and Crockery Ware,

A general assortment always on hand, and for sale on accommodating terms.

MAIN-ST. NATCHEZ.

WM. H. FOX,
DRUGS, PAINTS, AND GARDEN SEED,
Books, Stationary and Musical Instruments.
NATCHEZ, MISS.

A. G. CARPENTER'S
Drug, Paint, Oil and Medicine **STORE,**
NATCHEZ, MISS.

DICKS & WATERS,
SADDLERS,
MAIN-STREET, NATCHEZ.

N. L. WILLIAMS,
MAIN STREET, NATCHEZ, MISS.

New Book and Drug Store.

REED & GODDARD,
COMMERCE-ST., NATCHEZ.

General Dealers in Merchandize.

THOMAS REED, | S. L. GODDARD.
Natchez, May, 1838.

T. A. S. DONIPHAN,

Has constantly on hand a general assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing of every description, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery, Glass and China Ware, which he offers for sale on accommodating terms.

Natchez, Main-st., opposite the Agricultural Bank.

LAMB DIN & BENNETT,
General Agents & Commission Merchants.
Corner of Main & Canal Streets, Natchez.

GAINES & ADDISON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NATCHEZ, MISS.

Practice in the counties of Adams, Jefferson, Warren, Claiborne, Hinds, United States Circuit Courts, and the Parish of Concordia, La.

Natchez, May, 1838.

The Mississippi Insurance Company,
AT VICKSBURG, MISS.

This Company continues to take **Fire and Marine Risks**,
at as low rates as any in the State.

R. RIDDLE, President.

W. HARVEY, *Sec'y.*

HARTMEN & Co.

**Importers & Wholesale Dealers in Foreign
Wines and Liquors.**

Washington-St., Vicksburg.

Vicksburg, May, 1838.

LAW NOTICE.

NICHOLAS D. COLEMAN.

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

VICKSBURG, MISS.

Will practice in all the Courts held in Vicksburg and the adjacent Counties, and in the High Courts held in Jackson.

Vicksburg, May, 1838.

H. SHORT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, VICKSBURG, MISS.

Office on Cherry-st., a few doors from Main-st.

Vicksburg, May, 1838.

E. H. MAXEY.

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

VICKSBURG, MISS.

Will practice in the several Courts of Warren and adjacent counties. The High Court of Errors and Appeals, and Chancery Court of the State.

Vicksburg, May, 1838.

LAWYER IN VICKSBURG.

PATRICK W. TOMPKINS.

Practices Law in the counties of Warren, Claiborne, Adams, Hinds, Rankin and Yazo: Also, in all the courts held at Jackson.

Vicksburg, May, 1838.

Charles T. Flusser & John S. Blackburn,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
VICKSBURG, MISS.

DIGGS, HOBSON & Co.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
Vicksburg, Miss., May, 1838.

THE VICKSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY,
CONDUCTED BY MRS. SPEER,
TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Primary Department,	-	-	\$25 00;
Senior Department,	-	-	40 00;
Music,	-	-	40 00;
Painting, Drawing, Embroidery,			20 00;
Languages each,	-	-	20 00;
Boarding \$20 00 per month.			

Payment one half in advance, and a note for the balance. The commencement of each session, 1st February and 1st September.

Vicksburg, May, 1838.

MARKHAM & OLIVER,
SADDLERS---Vicksburg, Miss.

Keep constantly on hand a general assortment of work in their line, cheap, for cash only.

Vicksburg, May, 1838.

E. B. HIGGINS,
Bookseller, Stationer and Dealer in Music,
Fancy Articles, &c.

Near the Lower end Main-st., Vicksburg.
Vicksburg, Miss. May, 1838.

SLEDGE & MARTIN,
Dealers in Staple and Fancy Goods, Ready
Made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,
Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c.

WINES & LIQUORS.
Vicksburg, (Miss.) May, 1838.

BOOK STORE,
BROWN & HUGHES,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Books, Stationary, Music, Engravings and
Fancy Articles.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE PLANTER'S BANK,
Main-Street, Vicksburg.

Vicksburg, May, 1838.

~~~~~  
**JAS. E. BOSBESHELL,**  
**Wholesale Grocer and Liquor Merchant,**  
*Washington-St., 3d. door below Jackson-st., Vicksburg.*  
P. S. Gaul's celebrated Philadelphia **PORTER &**  
**ALE** always on hand.

Vicksburg, May, 1838.

~~~~~  
TATE & POINDEXTER,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard-
ware, Ready-Made Clothing, &c.
Corner Main and Monroe-sts., Vicksburg, Miss.

Vicksburg, May, 1838.

~~~~~  
**LOUIS J. FOURNIQUET,**  
Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hard-  
ware, corner of Gravier and New-Levee-sts., New-Orleans.  
fronting the Steam-Boat Landing,  
N. B. Mississippi paper taken at par.  
Vicksburg, May, 1838.

~~~~~  
FASHIONABLE CLOTHING STORE
Main-Street, Vicksburg.

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand at his Store -
on Main Street, (diagonally opposite the Vicksburg Man-
sion House.) a general assortment of Gentlemen's, Youths
and Children's

Fashionable Ready Made Clothing, Hats,
Boots, Shoes, Socks, Handkerchiefs,
Suspenders, Gloves, Stocks, &c. &c.

J. W. HOPKINS.

Vicksburg, May, 1838.

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS STORE,

Upper End of Main-Street, Vicksburg.

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand at his Store,
on Main-st., a general assortment of

**Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Perfumery,
Combs, Jewelry, Boots and Shoes;**

FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

WM. HAY.

N. B. In connexion with the above establishment,
FANCY MILLINERY & DRESS MAKING.

W. H. & A. M. PAXTON,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Vicksburg, Miss., May, 1838,

J. M. GILMORE,

Produce Grocer & Commission Merchant.

VICKSBURG, MISS.

GOODALL & ROBERTS,

Auctioneers & Commission Merchants.

VICKSBURG, MISS.

S. S. BOOTH,

Dealer in Staple & Fancy Dry Goods.

VICKSBURG, MISS.

H. STIDGER,

LAND AGENT--Vicksburg.

Vicksburg, May, 1838.

J. O. HARRISON & J. HOLT,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

VICKSBURG, MISS.

BENSON BLAKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

VICKSBURG, MISS.

DULANY & FROST,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
VICKSBURG, MISS.

B. FEATHERSTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
VICKSBURG, MISS.

HENRY C. COONS,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
VICKSBURG, MISS.

Will practice in all the courts of this and the adjoining counties.

Vicksburg, May, 1838.

JOHN F. PEERSON,
COUNSELLOR & ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office up stairs, next door to the Commercial Reading Room.

Vicksburg, Miss., May, 1838.

HORACE F. BLANCHARD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

Having located in Vicksburg, will attend to all business entrusted to his care, with zeal and promptitude. Office on Main-St., a few doors below the Post-Office.

Vicksburg, (Miss.) May, 1838.

WILLIAM F. RITCHIE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, VICKSBURG.

Office on China Row.

Vicksburg, Miss., May, 1838.

JOHN M. CHILTON,

Has resumed the practice of Law, and will hereafter attend the Circuit Court of Warren, and the United States District Court, Chancery Court, and Court of Appeals, held at Jackson—Office in Monroe-st.

Vicksburg, Miss., May, 1838.

WM. M. HURST & WM. A. LAKE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, VICKSBURG. MISS.

Practice Law in the counties of Warren, Hinds, Madison, Yazoo and Washington, Miss., in the Parish of Carroll, in Louisiana, the United States District Court, Supreme and Chancery Courts at Jackson. Office in Cherry-street, a few doors from Main-st.

Vicksburg, May, 1838.

SAM'L. P. WEBSTER & A. F. SMITH,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, VICKSBURG.

They will practice Law in Warren and the adjacent counties: Also, in the Supreme and Chancery Courts in Jackson, and in the United States District Court. Office at the corner of Grove and Washington-sts.

Vicksburg, Miss., May, 1838.

T. A. MARSHALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, VICKSBURG, MISS.

Will practice in the counties of Warren, Hinds, Yazoo and Madison, in the High Courts of Errors and Appeals; the Supreme Court of Chancery, and the United States Circuit Court at Jackson.

Office up stairs, on Main Street, opposite the Vicksburg Hotel.

Vicksburg, May, 1838.

ROBERT P. FRENCH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, VICKSBURG, MISS.

Office on Cherry-st.. near Main-st.

Vicksburg, May, 1838.

CRAPPO & FREEMAN,
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
GRAND GULF, MISS.

JOSEPH CRAPPO, | JOHN D. FREEMAN.
Grand Gulf, Miss., May, 1838.

BENJ. JOHNSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, PONTOTOC, MISS.
Pontotoc, May, 1838.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
CORNER OF CHESNUT & CHINA STREETS.

Grand Gulf, Mississippi.

This new and commodious establishment, situated on Chesnut street, near the river, was opened on the 20th of December last, under the superintendence of the undersigned. It is constructed and arranged with especial regard to the accommodation of the public, and every energy of the proprietors shall be directed to effect that object. Rooms furnished, well adapted to private families. The Bar will be well supplied, and the Table the best the country can afford. Attached to which is erected new Stables sufficient to contain sixty horses.

G. W. & R. H. SMITH.

Strangers without baggage *are requested to pay in advance.* In all cases, they are expected to pay once a week.

Grand Gulf, May, 1838.

JOHN M. SCANLAND,

(Successor of Adam Mitchell.)

GRAND GULF, MISS.

General Dealer, in French, American and English
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Liquors,
Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.

Receiving and Forwarding Merchandize, Cotton, &c.
promptly attended to.

Grand Gulf, Miss. May, 1838.

TAYLOR & EDDINS,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers ; Auctioneers and Commission Merchants.

Grand Gulf, Miss. May, 1838.

H. P. & J. L. LEVY,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers.

—ALSO—

DEALERS IN PRODUCE.

Grand Gulf, Miss. May, 1838.

CHARLES SHREVE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints,
Oils, Books and Stationary and Fancy Articles.

Grand Gulf, Miss., May, 1838.

FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
AT GEORGETOWN, KY.

The subscriber will open a COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE for young Ladies, at his residence in Georgetown, Ky., on the 1st Monday of March, 1838—in which, instruction will be given in all the useful and ornamental branches of Education, taught in the best Female Seminaries in the United States.

He will be assisted in his labors by two accomplished Ladies, whose experience and merit eminently qualify them for this responsible station, and for securing the regard and the emulation of their pupils.

Lessons in French and Painting and on the Piano, Guitar and Harp, will be given by the most accomplished Instructors.

Reading and Writing, together with exercises in composition and the Grammatical construction of the English and French Languages, will receive merited attention.—Ancient and Modern History; Ancient and Modern Geography with the use of the Globes and the construction of Maps and Charts,—the elementary branches of Mathematics, Astronomy, Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Chemistry, Geology, Mineralogy, Natural History, the outlines of Anatomy and Physiology, Moral and Intellectual Science, together with the Evidences of Christianity, will constitute the general course of studies.

The Institute will be supplied with a splendid Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, and all the necessary fa

cilities for imparting a practical knowledge of the natural sciences.

The Terms are \$150 a year (10 months) payable half yearly in advance. Music, French and Painting, separate charges. No pupil received for a shorter time than half a year.

To the friends and patrons of Bacon College, the subscriber will state, that, he has not engaged in this enterprise without due deliberation, and the full concurrence of the Faculty and Trustees of that Institution. Indeed, one great object in establishing the "Female Collegiate Institute," is, to afford the friends and patrons of Bacon College an opportunity to have their sons and daughters educated at the same place. The Trustees and Faculty of the College, will, at all times, exercise a friendly supervision over the affairs of the Institute. Nor did he determine on this change, till he had assisted the Trustees of Bacon College, in securing the services of Lieut. J. Ammen one of the ablest professors of the Military Academy at West Point, where he has been engaged for six years past, in three important Departments of Mathematics, Natural and Experimental Philosophy and Civil Engineering, with an interval which was employed in actual service as Civil Engineer on one of the most important public works in our country. Lieut. Ammen has entered upon the discharge of his duties in Bacon College, assisted by M. Yarnall, a distinguished graduate of that Institution.

T. F. JOHNSON.

Professor Mathematics, Natural Science and Civil Engineering, in Bacon College, Ky.

Georgetown, Ky., Dec. 28th, 1837.

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1900



BESANÇON'S

ANNUAL REGISTER

OF THE

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,

FOR THE YEAR 1838.

COMPILED FROM ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS
AND ACTUAL SURVEYS;

BEING

A FULL EXHIBIT OF ALL THE TABULAR AND STATISTICAL
INFORMATION WHICH IT WAS POSSIBLE TO OBTAIN
FROM AUTHENTIC SOURCES

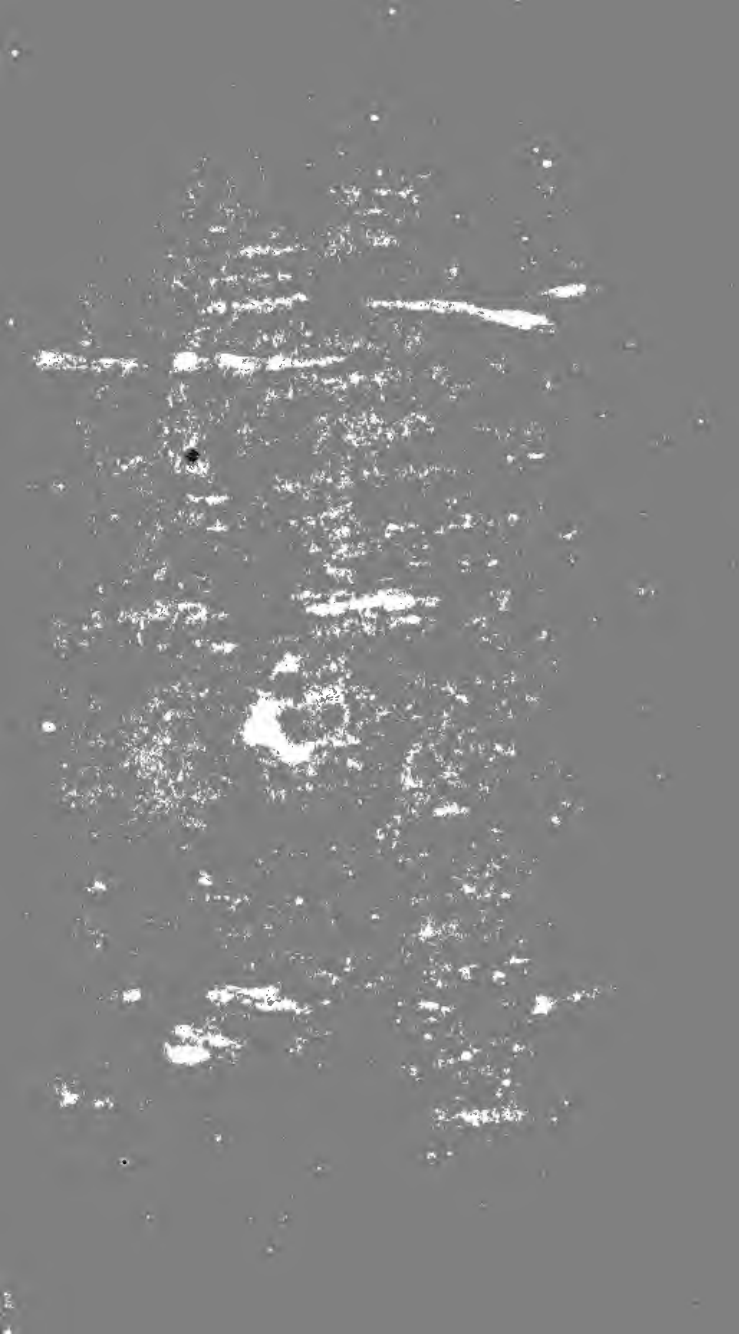
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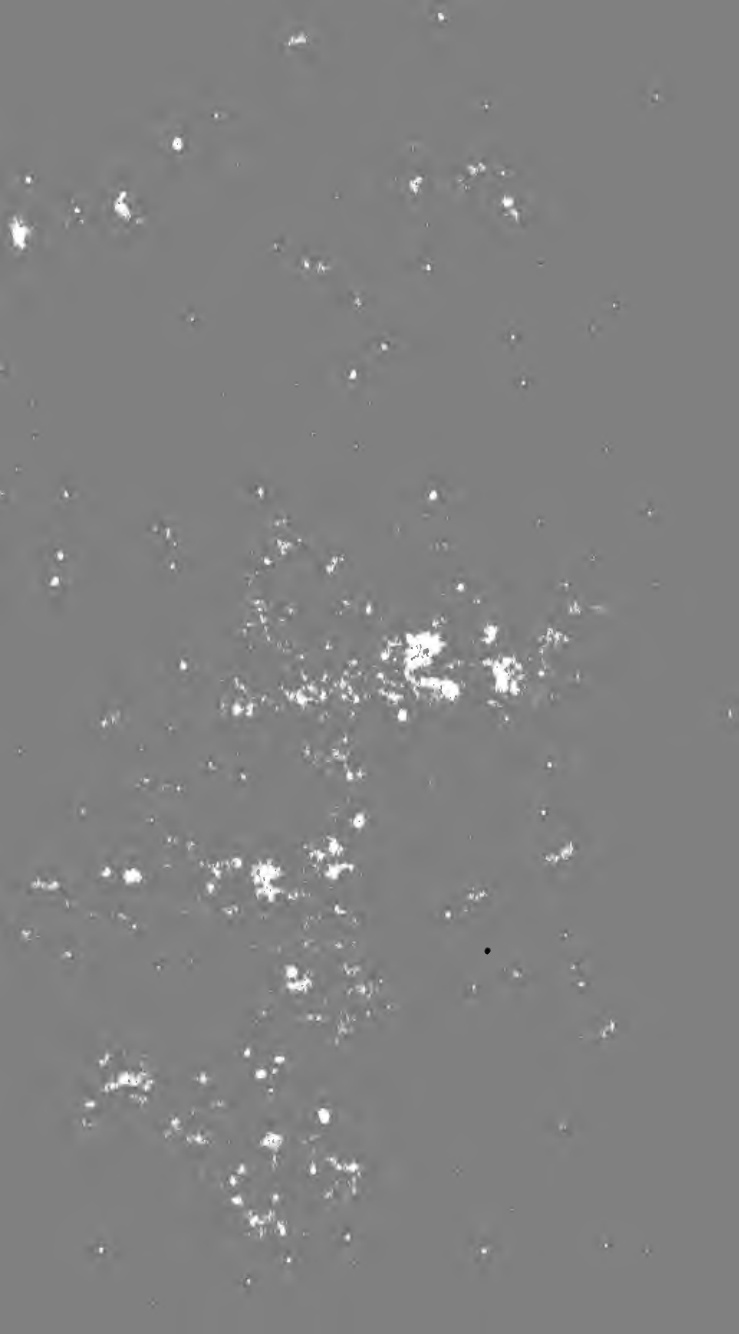
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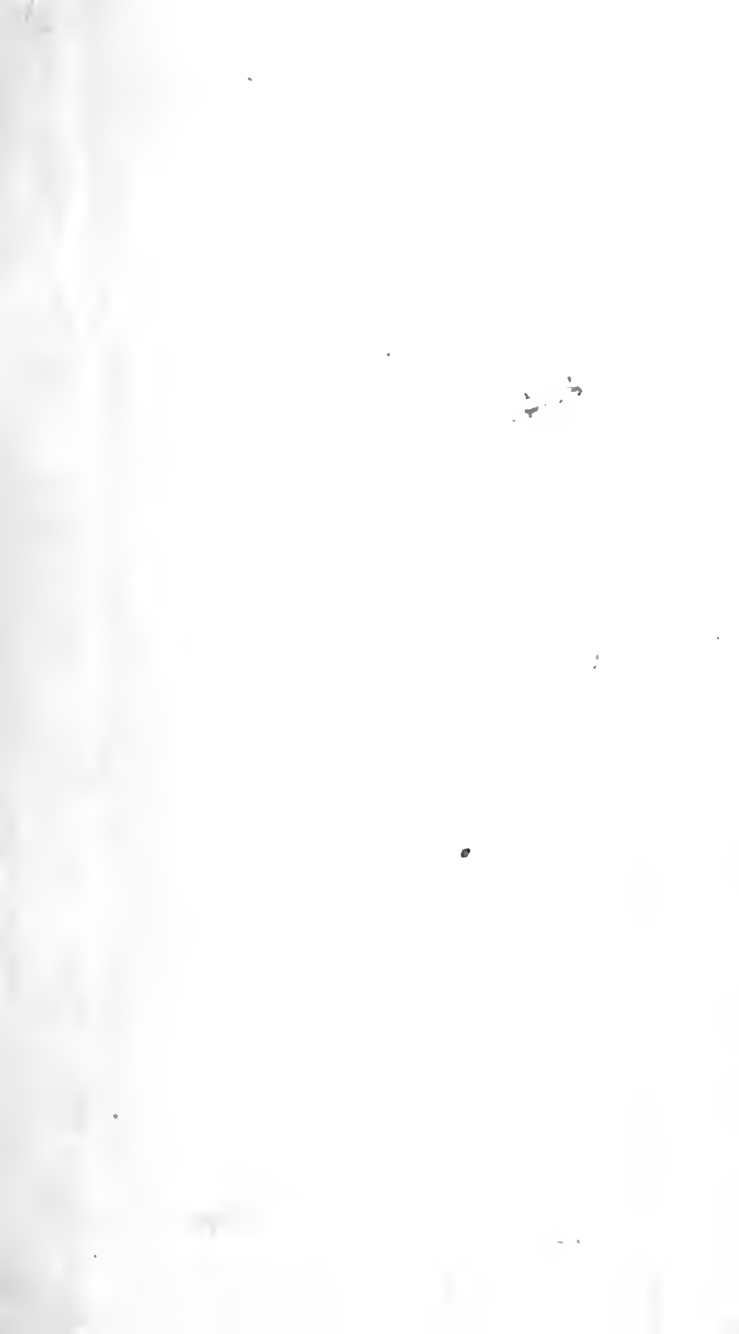
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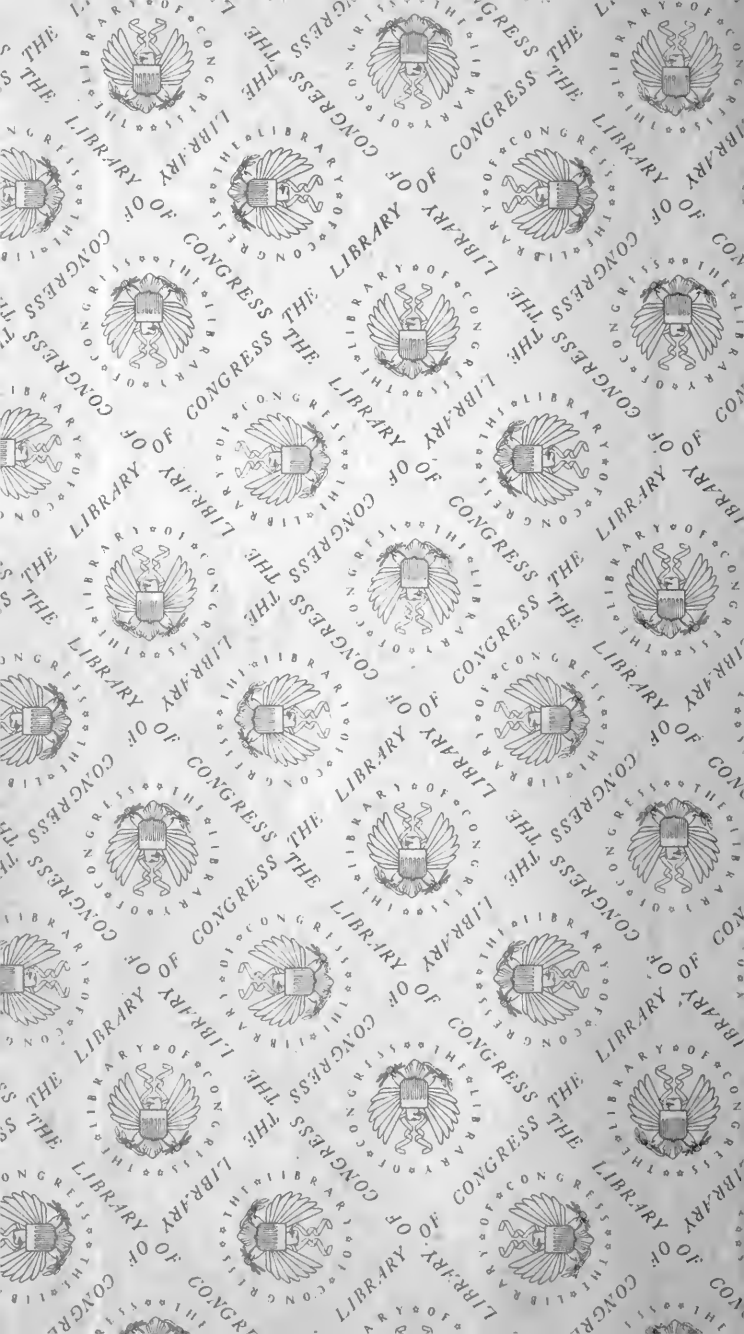
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